The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,665 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L	CLYDE	4194	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd April.
M	MIRZAPORE	3687	600	R. Harvey	30th
L	HYDASPES	2866	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
	GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Spoor	14th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
					TUESDAY.
M	MALWA	2800	800	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L	ANCONA	3128	800	S. F. Ogle	1st June.
M	NIZAM	3726	800	W. J. Webber	8th "
L	PEKIN	3960	800	A Symons	15th "
M	CATHAY	3965	800	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L	MASSILIA	4968	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SUEAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 525, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July	1 Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 800	1st August	29th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.
* *See Special Notice.*

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	500	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
TORKARETA	P. Andrianich	3,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	24th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garofolich	4,000	460	5th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400
" SUEZ ..... " 300 } wines extra.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 40, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 19th April 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN ORDER to avoid quarantine this Company's steamers from Bombay WILL NOT CALL AT BRINDISI but proceed direct from Port Said to Trieste, where they are admitted free.
Passengers to London can proceed twice a day by Express Trains from Trieste to Vienna (14 hours). From Vienna either *via* Cologne-Ostende or Calais-Dover or by the new Oriental Express Train to Paris (28 hours) and thence to London.

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th April 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley.	26th April.

To be followed by other first-class Steamers at regular intervals.
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloon and state room are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Smoking and Music rooms. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.
The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.
For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 26th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,246 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.
The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.
For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANAH, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100	" 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	" 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
25 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 1, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and COMMANDERS of VESSELS, calling at Massowa, are hereby informed that the undersigned have been appointed Coal-Suppliers to the Royal Italian Marine, and will be happy to supply Cardiff Coal, of the best quality, of which they have a large stock always on hand. Quick despatch guaranteed.

E. TAGLIABUE & Co.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF FRANCIS MATHEW, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS MATHEW, formerly Chief Engineer and Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, who died at No. 103, St. George's Square, Belgravia, in the County of Middlesex, in England, on or about the 30th day of September 1885, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 16th day of March 1886 by the High Court at Bombay to CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of the undersigned, No. 3, Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Solicitors.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,

WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.

Length of line 69 miles more or less.

TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.
Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days :—

12th April.
15th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.

Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.
The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

GENUINE "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

SOFT AND MELLOW, PURITY GUARANTEED.

CASH. per doz. Rs. as.		CASH. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — The cream of Scotch Whiskies.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Softened and matured by Age.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Of uniform quality at all times.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.	22 8
22 8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... — Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons. Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld. BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.,

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.
The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	ST. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	ST. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	ST. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 27 0	" 51 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	do. "	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel ..... Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ..... " 60

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ..... " 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ..... " 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ..... " 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ..... " 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ..... " 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ..... " 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

EXTRA LIGHT VERY DURABLE FELT HATS!
THE NEW COLORS.
SNUFF, TABAC, CINNAMON.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE BEST ENGLISH BEER
IS
MESSRS. BURKE'S BOTTLINGS
OF
ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Quarts Rs. 5-11; Pints Rs. 3-14 per doz.

THE BEST STOUT
IS
MESSRS. BURKE'S BOTTLINGS
OF
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
Quarts. Rs. 5-14; Pints Rs. 3-14 per doz.
AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
New Oriental Bank Buildings. { BOMBAY & POONA } Temple House, Camp, Bhoodwar Peth, City.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

No. 000	Half Gallon Size	Rs. 7 8
" " "	Wicker Covered	" 9 8
No. 00	One and a half Gallon Size	" 9 8
" " "	Wicker Covered	" 12 8
No. 0	Two and a half Gallon Size	" 12 8
No. 1	Three and a half Gallon Size	" 17 0
No. 2	Five Gallon Size	" 24 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35 ESPLANADE ROAD), BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and the respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GIFTS
AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.
Rs. 50
In money presents will be distributed in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction last evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Co., No. 9, Church-Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of April 1886 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily unde the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.
2. That Messrs. F. Hooper, D. F. Panday, and S. R. Bunshah be appointed Liquidators for the purposes of winding up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.
3. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named the "Indian Cotton Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between the new Company and Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company.
4. That the Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part, and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement, and to carry the same into effect.
5. That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business property, goodwill and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement.
6. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving.

By order of the Board,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Dated 19th April, 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of SHITARAM GOVIND DIMOTAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.
KESHOW NANAJEE DIMOTAY, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1886 and in the 49th year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th April, 1886.
Messrs. PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind an lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

---

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)
The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.
PALATABLE!
AGREEABLE!!
EFFICACIOUS!!!
Prepared only from Selected Fruits.
The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GAZOGENES! GAZOGENES!!
FOR PRODUCING ÆRATED WATERS.
Very simple, convenient, and durable, secured with nickle silvered wire or cane; complete with directions for use.
Manufactured upon the latest improved system.
3 pint size, Rs. 13-8.
5 pint size, ,, 18-0.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE
HAIR OIL.
PARTICULARLY recommended for the growth of Hair; and as a reliable application when the Hair is falling off, and even causes it to grow on bald places.
Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIA-RUBBER GOODS.

AIR-TIGHT BEDS WITH RAISED PILLOWS—
Size.—80 by 30, 86 by 36, 88 by 39,
Rs. 40. 50. 55.
CUSHIONS—
Size.—16 by 12, 16 by 14, 18 by 15, 18 by 22, & 18 by 26.
Rs. 4. 4-8. 5. 6-8. 7-8.
CUSHIONS, CIRCULAR—
Size.—14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 inches diamr.
Rs. 4-8. 4-12. 5. 5-8 and 5-12.
PILLOWS—
Size.—18 by 13, 22-8 by 18, 26 by 18, and 30 by 18.
Rs. 3-8. 4-8. 5-8. 6.
BELLOWS for inflating Beds, Rs. 5.
Do. do. Cushions ,, 3-8.
HOT WATER BOTTLES.—(For the application of Heat to the Stomach, Feet, etc.)
INDIA-RUBBER TUBING—
Diameter from 3/16" to 1 inch.
INDIA RUBBER BAGS—
CHAPMAN'S SPINAL ICE BAGS,
Size.—10, 12, 14, and 16 inches.
Rs. 6-10, 11-8, and 12.
CHAPMAN'S SPINAL HOT-WATER BAGS.—
Size.—10 and 14 inches.
Rs. 10 and 11-8.
ICE BAGS.
(For application of Ice to Head or Loins.)
Rs. 4-8, 5 and 5-8.
CHEQUE CLOTH—Rs. 3-8.
ICE HELMETS—Rs. 9-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the above Company that a DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company at the rate of EIGHT ANNAS a SHARE will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 27th day of April next, on production of share certificates or scrip receipts. Forms of receipt may be had on application to

CHAS. H. B. FORBES, Sole Liquidator,
Wynaad Gold Mining Comy., Ld., in Liquidation,
17, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.
RE SUNDARJI HIRJI, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the Estate of the late SUNDARJI HIRJI of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who died at Potla in Oodeypore on the 31st day of July 1882, and Probate of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of April 1886 to HURIRAM VELLJEE and PARSHOTAM HURIDAS, the surviving Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 14, Rampart Row, on or before the 20th day of May 1886, full particulars of their claims against the Estate of the said deceased after which the Estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property in their hands belonging thereto are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts and to hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 19th day of April, 1886.

BICKNELL & KANGA,
Executors' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY!

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4 p m., by order of mortgagee Rajena Oomajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ramchunder Karoba, Pandoorung Damodher and Chimon Damodher, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with dwelling house, situate at the north side by the 1st Carpenter-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1883, and new No. 8803, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 127, containing 108 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Herjee Shamjee, on the west by the house of Bhasker Mahadowjee, on the north by 1st Carpenter-street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, GOLD, AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Rutonsee Kessowjee, now an insolvent, the following pearl, gold, and silver ornaments, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, viz.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

1 Tuckio with three ramnami, 1 churna, 1 lanthi with seven ramnami, 1 tuckio with three ramnami, 1 pair of ladas, 1 chir, 1 pair of sakias, 1 locket, 1 farka sakli, 1 dorro, 1 katli small, 1 katli large, 1 heera sankri, 2 pairs of vallas, 1 vak, 1 googri, 1 beethari. 1 pair of chundanchuri (big), 1 pair chundanchuri (small), 4 bangles, 2 bangles (small), 1 pair of small kadas, 4 chitals, 4 patlis, 2 vallas (small), 4 kaknis, 1 katvaro kap, 1 taumania, 1 googri, 2 loose Ramnami, 1 pati of choora, 4 Manakarittorio and kap, &c., loose beads.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.

2 ear ornaments called dharania, 1 nose ring, 1 vindo, 1 false pearl necklace, 1 pearl necklace, 5 strings.

SILVER ORNAMENTS.

1 pair athasia, 1 pair hollow valia, 4 finger ornaments called gotta, 1 thalee, 1 lota, 1 lotee, and 2 vatkas.

Also by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ardeshir Cowasjee Joga:—133 diamond, ruby, and emerald rings, 5 diamond earrings, 1 puggree and 1 doopata.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor:—9 rubies rings, 2 turquoise rings, and 1 emerald ring.

SALE OF PRESERVED PEACHES, HAMS, RABBITS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-street, Fort, consisting of few cases of preserved peaches, Westphalia hams, Tasmanian rabbits, &c.

SALE of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent.)

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above stable, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses (now an Insolvent) and on account and at the risk of Hajee Taleb bin Alee-Baba: consisting of 7 young Arab horses (1 chesnut, 2 bay, iron grey, and 3 grey.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1886.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles

---

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION
LONDON,
Visitors are invited to inspect
HINKS & SON'S
Magnificent display of newest patterns
and latest improvements in
DUPLEX, PUNKA
and other LAMPS, at their
SHOW ROOMS:
LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct.
BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

TO LET, Top floor of No. 106, opposite the Marine Lines Station, Excellent sea breeze. Apply, H. C. COOPER.

TO BE SOLD, a PONY and PONY CART with moveable hood and harness complete. Price Rs. 250, Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON, 70, Tamarind Lane.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Doongarsey Road, Malabar Hill, fully furnished, for six months, from 1st May. Suitable for three bachelors. Apply to G. W. ROUGHTON, 70, Tamarind Lane.

ON VIEW, Captain A. C. Clarke's valuable furniture, victoria, horse, harmonium, &c., in tent, behind Colaba Railway Station, to be sold on 21st instant.

AUCTION SALE of Captain G. Fuller's valuable furniture, dog-cart, horse; also excellent square piano, to be sold to-day at 1 p.m., in tent, opposite Band-stand.

COOL, Refreshing Drinks, Ices, Cream, Soda, Wines and Spirits, after Theatre hours, can be had of the best quality only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY; also Ground Mocha Coffee; please try at 2, Church Gate Street.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION Public Meeting will take place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the Rooms of the Presidency Association, Hornby-row, Fort.

CHILDREN'S Single and Double Perambulators very durable and strong; also Children's Tricycle Horses, Patent Rocking Horses, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS

WANTED, one INSPECTOR of property, 2 CLERKS having a knowledge of building, and an HAVILDAR who has served in the Police Salaries according to qualifications. Apply to COUTTS and SAKARAMJI, House Agents, 35, Meadow-street, before 25th inst.

TO COMPANIES or MERCANTILE FIRMS. As SECRETARY, MANAGER, or ASSISTANT, a Gentleman of great business experience, and well known in commercial circles, seeks an engagement in Bombay or elsewhere. Address PYRAMID, care of this paper.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

WANTED, a PARTNER in good profitable business with capital of Rs. 25,000. Address X., care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

CHEAP FANS—HANDY FANS.—Buy them not elsewhere before having an inspection at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK and light Still Hock in quarts and pints just received. For particulars see wine list.—C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs, 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Terai Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Goanese SERVANT, about 30, who will do intelligently and quickly, what he is told clearly. Good salary. Recommendations from masters requested. Apply to STANLEY SHAW, Pachmarhi.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

TO LET, very airy Bungalows on the Cooria Hill, commanding a beautiful situation, within a few hundred yards of the Cooria Station. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Parell Works.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid to a Lady and child (not an infant.) Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bed room, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED for Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy's Anglo-Vernacular School an experienced HEAD MASTER and 12 ASSISTANTS to teach English, Gujrati, Persian, and Commercial Classes. Graduates and Under-graduates preferred. Salaries ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 20 per month. Apply with testimonials to MR. REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with special experience of Locomotive and Carriage work Salary according to ability up to a maximum of Rs. 120 a month. Apply to
LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT,
Southern Mahratta Railways, Hubli.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
COMMISSION AGENT,
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, AND JEWELLERY,

HAS the greatest and cheapest choice in all qualities of Diamonds.

PARIS, 9, Rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, the property of an officer gone home.
A D. B. C. F. RIFLE, 500 bore, by Holland, his best make, nearly new, and in perfect order. Cost £50. Price, Rs. 450.
A D. B. hammerless GUN, 12 bore, by Westley Richards, with two sets of barrels, one cylinder the other full choke, in case complete, in perfect order. Cost, £45. Price, Rs. 350.
Apply to Major CARRINGTON,
1st Worcester Regt., Kurrachee.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT, may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.
GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co, Calcutta.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

MUDIE'S
SELECT LIBRARY, LONDON.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BOOKS.
I. MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE OF SURPLUS BOOKS.
All in perfectly sound second-hand condition.
II. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS NEWLY AND STRONGLY BOUND.
In Half Roan, Half Persian, or Half Calf.
III. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF WORKS BY POPULAR NOVELISTS & OTHERS.
In Sets, all Half Bound, for Public Institutions, &c.
IV. MUDIE'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ALL SORTS OF ORNAMENTAL BINDINGS.
For Presents, Prizes, and Private Libraries.
ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouêt & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned.

		PRICES NETT. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.
CLARET	St. Christoly (Breakfast Claret)	11	13
	St. Estephe (Dinner Claret)	14	....
HOCK	Moselblümchen	13	15
	Zeltinger	14	16
	Schierstein Holle	17	19
	DRY SPARKLING	32	35
		case of 4 doz. Rs.	case of 8 doz. Rs.
BEER	Vienna Lager (GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION 1883)	21	27
	Doppel Kronen (very digestible)	22	28
	Pilsener	20	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.
Apply to
C. FLEMMING & CO.,
12, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	...	,, 21 0
Bernecasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	22 0	...
Very fine ,,	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	–
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	–
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 6 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 8 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 8 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	–
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	0 ..
Cellery	,, 0 14	..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	0 12
French Bean	...	0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	0 9
Small Sausages	...	1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	1 6
Pease for Soup	...	1 0
		1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or statement for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
B ... th Dec. 1885. Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ......£300,690
,, 1885 ......£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,678 3 9	1878	£4,019,169 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for......Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all of symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It's strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile conditions. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Orpington (s), from Shields. Yesterday:—Gwalior (s), from Trieste; Clan Murray (s), Liverpool; and Clan Mackay (s), Mauritius.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessel sailed on the 18th:—I. M. S. Jumna, for England. Yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; Cattica (s), London; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Roxburgh, Marseilles.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Clan Murray entered on the 19th, and s.s. Sheik left the dock on the 18th inst.

Suicide.—The steward of the s. s. Orpington, Samuel Shajen, committed suicide by jumping overboard in the Red Sea in lat 14·40 N., long. 40·2 E., on the 7th instant, while the vessel was on her way from Shields to this port.

Lost Property.—Lukmichund Butchoolall, living in Bhendy Bazar, a dealer in precious stones, reported to the police on the 17th instant having dropped six large pearls, valued at Rs.700, somewhere in Sheik Memon Street.

Attempted Suicide.—Yesterday afternoon, a Hindoo named Bewa Dakhnak was removed to the J. J. Hospital from the roadside at Matoonga, suffering with a severe knife wound across his throat, alleged to have been self-inflicted.

Gamblers.—Muncherjee Hormusjee a carpenter, and seven other Parsees, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming on Sunday evening last at a public place near Falkland Road, with cards, dice, and money. The accused on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted and fined Rs. 3 each.

The Gujarati Dnyan Prasarak Society.—The fifth public lecture of the season will be delivered in connection with the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Ardeshir Kavasji Homji, on "The Steam-Engine." The lecture will be illustrated by diagrams and by experiments on portable engines to be worked with steam.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammattepoora, on the body of Ally Rahim, aged 35 years, a hack victoria driver. At about noon yesterday, while he was driving his victoria on the Frere Road, the horse became restive and bolted, when he was thrown off the coach box, and sustained serious injuries, and died on the road while being conveyed to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fire at DeLisle Road.—At about half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a two-storied chawl situated on the DeLisle Road, belonging to Tuccaram Bapoojee. On the alarm being raised, the steam fire engines from Byculla, Pydownie and the Fort proceeded to the scene, accompanied by a number of European police officers. There was a good supply of water, and the fire was completely extinguished within three hours after the occurrence. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,080.

Appeal to the Privy Council.—Hari Ravj Chiplunkar v. Shapurji Hormusji and others.—This was an appeal from a decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Bombay, of Aug. 2, 1882, affirming an order of the Subordinate Judge of Poona. Mr. Scoble, Q.C., and Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant. The appellant had sought to redeem from mortgage certain cultivated lands in the village of Munjuri. Both courts below had dismissed his suit, being of opinion that the mortgage of which redemption was sought had entirely merged in a decree which the mortgagee had obtained subsequently. Their Lordships in the result affirmed the concurrent decisions of the Courts in India, and dismissed the appeal.

St. Xavier's College.—A large number of the students of this College joined in a social gathering at Matoonga on Saturday, the occasion being the close of the first term in Arts. There were over a hundred students present, notwithstanding the distance, and among them were many Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans. The professors of the College showed their sympathy with the movement by being present, and helped not a little in contributing to the pleasure of the gathering. A novel feature of the proceedings was that Christian and non-Christian sat at the same table and partook of the same refreshments. The party broke up at a late hour, after drinking enthusiastically the toasts of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, and after several speeches were made.

Mohamedan Female Education.—The fourth annual prize distribution in connection with Mr. Haji Muhammad Haji Ismail's Mohamadan Girls' School took place at the newly-built school-house in Bhuj Street, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning. Kazi Muhammad Ismail Mabri presided, and there was a large attendance of all sections of the Mohamedan community. The head master, Mr. Mir Ghazi, read the report, which showed that there are five classes at present, and that the staff of teachers consists of three females and two males. About 25 students have finished their course and left the school. The instruction imparted is in the *Koran* and Hindustani, together with reading, writing, and arithmetic. The prizes were distributed by the president. Messrs. Najmuddin Tayabji and Shaik Mahomad Kartay also made speeches.

The Tobacconist Defamation Case.—This case, in which Dunjee Bagchund, a tobacconist, is the complainant, and Purbulal Heeralal Dewanjee and Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Settna, Tobacco inspectors, are defendants, was resumed yesterday at the Police Court. Mr. Burder prosecuted, and Messrs. Munshi and Pestonjee defended. The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Cooper discharged Mr. H. S. Settna, who, it was alleged, had written the defamatory handbill and caused it to be signed by seven or eight persons and circulated them. As the evidence which had been adduced was so unsatisfactory, and the writing not identified, his Worship did not feel justified in calling on Mr. Settna for his defence. He accordingly discharged him. His Worship charged the other inspector, and adjourned the case against him on the application of his counsel.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A WIFE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, an English-speaking Portuguese, named Alexander Francis de Jesus, was charged by Superintendent Brewin with attempting to murder his wife, Catherine de Jesus, by means of poison, on Sunday. It appeared from the deposition of the accused's wife, which was taken at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning by Mr. Ryan, that on Sunday evening, about 4 o'clock, she left home, in Oomercarry, and went to a church at Mazagon with several neighbours. She returned about 8 o'clock in the evening, when her husband asked her if she cared for some sherbet of which there was a wineglassful on a table. She said yes, and was about to drink all, when he asked her to leave some for him. She did so. He said the sherbet had been sent by a relation named Isaac. About twenty minutes after this, she partook of some ice-cream with her husband, and they had their usual meal a few minutes later. Not long after this she was attacked with severe vomiting, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, when accused went for a doctor, but returned without one. Mr. Brewin asked for a remand, and to be allowed to keep the accused in custody, to make further inquiries. De Jesus showed no cause against any order being passed, and Mr. Brewin's application was granted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·880
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221

* From midnight to midnight.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

The following has been presented to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Bombay:—

May it please your Lordships,

I. We, the undersigned, some of whom were candidates at the Examination for the offices of Subordinate Judge, High Court, and District Court, Pleader, held early in the month of March last, and others of whom intend to appear for the Examination to be held next year, crave the liberty to approach your Lordships with this humble representation, praying that your Lordships may be pleased to take it into your kind and careful consideration.

II. It was in 1880 that the Examination for the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader, and the Examination for the office of District Court Pleader, till then held separately, were amalgamated, and ever since then one Examination has been held annually for all the three offices, 70 per cent. of the total number of marks being required to qualify for the Higher Standard—that is, the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader,—and 50 per cent. being required for the office of District Court Pleader. It is unnecessary for us to state that in both the cases the percentage is very high—the highest among all similar examinations held in India, as we apprehend that on that point no doubt is likely to exist in your Lordships' minds. The test is exceptionally difficult in either case whether as regards the higher or lower standard, and when the difficulty is further increased by lengthy papers and difficult questions being set at the Examination, the candidates are subjected to great hardship and loss.

III. As an instance of this hardship, we beg leave to bring to your Lordships' notice the surprisingly disastrous result of the Examination held last March. Two hundred and sixteen candidates appeared for it, and over sixty of them were men who had passed in previous years the Examination for the office of District Pleader and who had been practising as District Pleaders, some of them being men of intelligence, experience, and extensive practice in the Mofussil Courts. There were also some Graduates of the University among the candidates. And yet out of these 216 candidates only ten have been declared successful—one in the Higher Standard and nine in the Lower Standard. And as to this result, it is particularly to be noticed that (1stly) of the nine candidates who have passed in the Lower Standard almost all are men who have been practising as District Pleaders and who appeared this year for qualifying for the Higher Standard; (2ndly) that of even these nine some would not have passed this year if they had not been allowed to take advantage of the marks obtained by them in the Procedure papers of the last year's Examination; (3rdly) that, as regards the only candidate who is declared to have passed this year in the Higher Standard his success was also due to the fact that he was allowed to take advantage of the marks he had secured last year in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Papers—namely, 83 and 95, respectively. If this total of 178 be deducted in his case from the total number of marks the obtained this year—*i. e.*, 421, your Lordships will find that he obtained only 60 per cent. and not 70 per cent. These facts would show that this year's Examination was conducted with great severity.

IV. We humbly think that your Lordships never intended that the Examination should be so rigorously conducted as it has been this year, and that candidates should be subjected to hardships. The highest number of marks obtained this year in the Civil Procedure Code paper is 70, and in the Criminal Procedure 66, while last year they were respectively 83 and 95. If your Lordships will be pleased to look at the paper on Civil Procedure Code set at this year's Examination, your Lordships will be struck by its formidable length. Fourteen long questions were asked, and what is more deserving of your Lordships' careful notice is, that several of these questions required the candidates in the limited space of three hours to write out from memory whole chapters of the Code, while the marks allowed to them were so low as 5, 8 or 10. We have no reason complain of the length of the paper on Criminal Procedure, but we humbly submit for your Lordships' favorable consideration that in these days when every year some law or other is being enacted by the Imperial and Local Legislatures, it is rather hard on the candidates that they should be prepared to answer questions on what they may be allowed to call out-of-the-way Acts—such as the Opium, Railway, Salt and other Acts. Again, we beg of your Lordships to notice that the questions on Contract, Torts and Equity asked at this Examination are generally questions, which men in practice rather than candidates for such Examinations may well be expected to answer. Even at the LL.B. Examination of the University, questions relating to book work and general principles preponderate over questions fitted to test a candidate's practical acquaintance with the principles of Contracts, Torts and Equity; but a different principle is observed at the Examination for the offices of High Court Pleader, Subordinate Judge and District Pleader.

V. With reference to the Examination held in March last, there is another point to which we would beg leave to draw your Lordships' attention. Of the 216 candidates who submitted to it, thirteen have been plucked in the total, and the rest (excluding the ten that have passed) failed in individual subjects. The thirteen candidates that have been plucked in the total, would have passed, had the paper on the Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation Act been properly and carefully drawn.

VI. We crave liberty to submit herewith the papers set at the LL.B. Examination of the University of Bombay for the last year, and in so doing beg of your Lordships to compare them with the papers set at the Examination held in March last, under your Lordships' jurisdiction. The comparison, we feel sure, will satisfy your Lordships that the questions asked at the latter Examination were more difficult and some of the papers set at it were more lengthy than the questions asked and the papers set at the former Examination. The approved principle in regard to all examinations being that the questions asked should be such as a candidate of average intelligence and abilty can answer within the time allotted, we leave it to your Lordships to decide whether that principle was duly observed in the case of the Examinatoin held in March last.

VII. We may here be allowed to refer to what we have heard remarked by some of those who have been Examiners at the Examinations for the offices of Subordinate Judge, High Court and District Court Pleaders, that the candidates are weak in English. If that complaint be well founded, then your Lordships have already provided a remedy for it. Clause 13 of the Rules prescribed by your Lordships for the conduct of the Examination, gives the Committee of Examiners the power of prohibiting such of the candidates as are weak in English from appearing at any of the subsequent Examinations. There is no reason why difficult questions should be asked and lengthy papers should be set, because some of the candidates cannot write their answers in correct and intelligible English.

VIII. As our object in approaching your Lordships is no other than to beg of your Lordships to prevent the repetition of the result of this year's Examination, it would not be presumptuous on our part to suggest the following remedies, and to pray that your Lordships may be pleased to give effect to them.

Firstly.—We beg of your Lordships to consider whether it is not advisable to return to the old practice of holding two separate examinations, one for the office of Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader, the other for the office of District Pleader. Although under the new system, 70 per cent. of the total marks is required to qualify for what is called the Higher Standard, and 50 per cent. is required for the Lower Standard, yet this difference does not in practice help the candidates much, for a great deal depends on the nature of the questions asked, and where the same questions are asked for the two Standards, the examiners are liable to ask them with greater reference to the Higher than to the Lower Standard.

Secondly.—In case your Lordships should feel disinclined to return to the old practice, we beg to suggest that your Lordships direct that although the same papers be set for both the Standards, yet that in each paper the questions shall be classified thus:—

(*a*) Questions to be answered by candidates both for the Higher and the Lower Standard. (*b*) Questions to be answered by candidates for the Higher Standard only.

(*c*) Questions to be answered by candidates for the Lower Standard only.

Thirdly.—We also crave liberty to suggest that the paper drawn by each Examiner should, before being set, be submitted to the Committee of Examiners appointed by your Lordships for conducting Examination and should be approved by them.

Fourthly.—Only one candidate has passed in the Higher Standard and nine in the Lower Standard this year. Of the latter, all were Pleaders practising in the Mofussil before they appeared for the Examination, so that their success is only *apparent*, and even if it be deemed *real*, it comes to this that only four per cent. have passed. Last year 36 were declared successful in the Lower Standard and 4 in the Higher Standard. We beg of your Lordships, therefore, either to direct that the thirteen candidates who have been plucked in the total, be examined again in the Procedure papers to be freshly set, or that they be allowed a certain amount of *grace* in the papers on Procedure already set, and declared successful. And in so praying, we do not ask your Lordships to do what was not done in previous years. We have heard that a couple of years ago, when the marks in the Equity paper yielded very bad results, they were all doubled. We believed last year some similar indulgence was shown in regard to the Criminal paper.

The Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C. England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C. England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

THE BROACH RIOTS CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, the appeals in the cases of fifty-four of the Broach rioters, three of whom were sentenced to death, and the remaining fifty-one to transportation for life, by Mr. W. H. Horseley, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Leith and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown; and under instructions from Government, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the defence.

Sixty-eight persons in all were charged before Mr. Horsley, who acquitted and discharged fourteen of them. One of them was a Brahmin mendicant, twenty were Bhils, and the rest were Talavias belonging to twenty-four different villages in the Broach District. They were charged, 1stly with having been members of an unlawful assembly and rioting, armed with deadly weapons, their common object being to overawe by criminal force the Collector and other public servants, stationed at Broach, in the exercise of their lawful power; to rob the Government Treasury, and to commit other offences at Broach on the 22nd November 1885, 2ndly, that while they all were committing the riot, some of them committed murder by causing the death of Mr. W. B. Prescott, an offence which they knew likely to be committed in the prosecution of their object, and that thereby they had all committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, taken with section 149; and, 3rdly, they were similarly charged with the murder of Ramjankhan Lalkhan, head constable. After a long and patient enquiry, Mr. Horsley sentenced Laka Vhasal, Ramchunder Jijashunker, and Jinia Bagha to death; while the remaining fifty-one were sentenced to be transported for life. Mr. Horsley's judgment, in which the facts of the case were comprehensively stated, has already been published. The prisoners sentenced to death had appealed to the High Court in a long petition of appeal, which is in substance as follows:—They were sentenced on the 29th January last, and have since been confined in the Criminal Jail at Surat. Lakha Khasal said he was a poor Talavia Dublo, but he earned his livelihood by devoting himself to the service of the goddess, and all the people of his caste invited him as a devotee. He said he was not at all concerned with the offence, but when after the offence was committed, the police commenced to arrest whomsover they found to be a Talavia and to shoot him down, he also through fear ran away. The police came to Goraj, where he had gone to his *gooroo*, and arrested him, and said to him—"You had preferred a petition, and as you did not get a reply to it, you had gone to kill the Collector." Lakha said he denied the accusation. Thereafter they took him into custody, severely maltreated him, and reduced him to a dying state, saying to him "State as we ask you to state, so that matters concerning you will be well explained; otherwise we will kill you." He therefore deposed before the officer of Halal village in the manner he was asked to depose. After his being taken to Broach, proceedings were taken before the magistrate. He was not asked anything, but his former deposition was read to him, and he was told by the magistrate that the Session Judge would decide his case. The latter did not listen to what Lakha said in is defence; and, relying upon the deposition made at Halol, had sentenced him. That sentence was quite unjust. Before the officers at Halal, he was caused to name Ramchunder and Manadin as being concerned in the riot. In the month of Jesht last, the Talavias presented a petition to the Collector, in which they prayed that the land taken from them might be restored to them. The Collector replied that, as he could not understand the petition, they should present another. But as the monsoon had drawn nigh, another petition could not presented. But the officers at Broach had arrived at the conclusion that no reply was received, and so they got up this case, and put into custody every Talavia whom they met. Ramchunder Jijashankar said he was a Brahmin, and during the last eleven years had been practising a *jog*, that is, making circumambulations round the river Nerbudda. He had halted at a fair, to which several Talavias came, and while they were talking, sepoys came running from behind them and arrested them all. Subsequently they charged him with the offence, and caused sentence of death to be passed upon him. Jinia Bagha said he knew nothing concerning this offence. While he was going to the Sakultirth fair with his wife and children, he learnt on the road that the Talavia people had made a riot, and that people were being arrested. He therefore took his wife and children back home. He was afterwards arrested. The police caused his children to state that their father had taken them to prostrate before the feet of Lakha Bhugat. By severely maltreating him they compelled him to state that he had also joined in rioting. Owing to the maltreatment of the police inspector, though innocent, he admitted the offence. The magistrate took down his deposition. Before the judge, who read to him his deposition, he stated that he had been forced to make the false deposition; but the judge did not listen to his statement and sentenced him to death. The Government proceedings which had been taken against them were all *ex parte*. There was a pleader appointed by Government for them; but he even did not listen to what they told him, and did not represent their case as they asked him to do. and whenever they requested him to put certain questions to the witnesses, he used to say—"What do you understand in this matter?" In this manner none took proper care of them, and they had been sentenced to death.

Mr. Anderson, in commenting upon the case for the prosecution and the judgment and findings of the Session Judge, made certain general observations affecting all the accused, and then dwelt on the evidence affecting each accused individually. He contended that, in the beginning, there was no common criminal object in the gathering of the Talavias; and that the demonstration made by them on the 22nd November was as harmless as that of the 15th. When he said harmless, the learned counsel did not mean to say that those demonstrations were to be encouraged. They were simple shows which had no criminal object in the beginning. The evidence in the case was chiefly the confessions of the accused and the evidence of the police. The confessions, to which the learned counsel referred at length, were not sufficiently criminatory; for each accused, in making the confession, took care to absolve himself from the consequences of what had happened. The police, the learned counsel remarked, were caught napping in reference to the riot; and they had, as it were, the strongest possible motive to improve upon the evidence for the prosecution. The statements taken before the committing magistrate at Broach showed that the police influence was of no greater avail than in the offices of the magistrates in the different outlying parts of the district. The alleged advance of the Talavias upon the branch of the Bank of Bombay appeared to be entirely a got-up story; for they went and stood at some distance; and there was no independent evidance on the point. The learned counsel submitted that, as a matter of law, the confessions in the case were inadmissible against the co-accused, as the confessing accused did not criminate themselves in the least. Mr. Anderson cited several authorities in support of this branch of his argument. He then urged that the evidence as to identification of the accused was highly improbable; and that, such as it was, it was very slight. The police people, who professed to identify certain of the accused, were simple enough to state at the same time that those accused ran away. There was little or no independent evidence of people other than the police. Moreover, it was a difficult matter to contradict the evidence of identification—such as it was. The next point was that these Talavias, against whom murderous intentions were alleged, were not specially armed for the purpose which they were said to have in view, the subversion of the British *raj* in Broach. They had no deadly weapons; and the swords produced were, mostly police swords taken from the police quarters. There was nothing exceptional in their being armed; for they were armed on the 22nd November just in the same way as on the occasions of the previous shows when they had gone to the Collector on Sundays. It was in evidence that there was not the slightest attempt at secrecy on the part of the man as to be their proceedings. They were singing and playing as they went along, certainly, not a pastime to indulged in by men who were bent upon high treason. As the assembly started, they were no more criminal than what they were on the previous occasion, regarding which the Session Judge himself was of opinion that it was of a harmless character. There was an entire absence of evidence that the assembly was either criminal or turbulent down to the point when Mr. Prescott's carriage came up and the row ensued, and when a great many of the Talavias declared that they would have nothing to do with it. The Session Judge had not specifically brought it out that all the accused were aware of the common intention of the assembly to be murder and the subversion of the British *raj*. It had not been shown that there had been any such design from the beginning on the part of those who did not continue to be members of the assembly after Mr. Prescott's carriage came up. The onslaught made upon the occupants of the carriage was the result of an accident. Of course, high words ensued between them and some of those who formed the assembly; and no doubt those who committed the outrage were answerable for it. Their primary object was to go to the Collector's bungalow and make their *salaum* as they did on the previous occasion, when they were not interfered with, and then to go to the Sakultirth fair.

At this stage, the further hearing of the appeal was adjourned until to-day.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—April 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

ALLEGED FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION BY MILL DIRECTORS.

WAGJEE COREJEE *vs.* THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

In this suit the plaintiff prayed that it might be declared by the court that he was induced to subscribe the memorandum and Articles of Association of the defendants' company in respect of ten shares, and to pay calls thereon by fraudulent misrepresentations contained in the prospectus issued by the defendants; that the allotment of the shares to him may be cancelled and his removed from the register of shareholders; and that the defendants' company may be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,000 in respect of calls with interest and costs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Muljee B Barbhaya, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, represented the defendants.

The plaint as read in court went to show that the defendants' company was registered under the Indian Companies' Act on the 4th March 1884 with a capital of Rs. 500,000 in 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and the plaintiff on or about the 13th December signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said company for 10 shares. The plaintiff signed the Memorandum of the company, and thereby became a shareholder upon the faith of the statements contained in the prospectus of the company issued by the defendants. The plaintiff stated that many of the statements contained in the prospectus were false and fraudulent, and that he was induced by fraud and misrepresentation to become a shareholder in the Company. The mill in the prospectus referred to had been purchased by the defendant, Shantaram Narayen, for the sum of Rs. 55,000 only, and the statements in the third para of the prospectus that "the concern thus constructed into almost a new mill now represents an extent of close upon 18,000 spindles" was untrue. The plaintiff stated that instead of the concern being an almost new mill at the time of the issuing of prospectus or the formation of the company, the larger portion of the machinery in the mill was old and worn out and unfit for use. The plaintiff also stated that it was not the fact as stated in the third para that the concern represented an extent of close upon 18,000 spindles. At the time of the issuing of the prospectus and the formation of the company there were and are now only 13,232 spindles in the mill. The engine in the mill was at the time and is now only capable of driving about 10,000 spindles, and of the two boilers in the mill one was able to work only about 10,000 spindles and the other about 6,000 spindles, but the boilers could not be both worked at the same time. He also stated that the statement contained in the second para of the prospectus that Mr. Shantaram Narayan had added largely to the spinning machinery and replaced the old engine and boiler by new ones was untrue. In order to make up the 18,000 spindles referred to in the prospectus, the defendant, Shantaram Narayen, purchased in Bombay 8 mules having 5,600 spindles, but the same were old and worn out and unfit for use. The engine which was in the mill at the date of the formation of the company was made in the year 1868. He further stated that before the mill was handed over to the company it was not put into efficient working order as contemplated by para 5 of the prospectus. The firm of Amerchand Laljee and Company referred to in para 5 of the prospectus consisted of Amerchand Laljee, Crustnanath Ragoonath Khote, and Laljee Pitamber. Crustnanath Ragoonath Khote was the son of Ragoonath Narayen Khote, who was interested with Shantaram Narayen, in the mill, and none of the three partners had ever had any experience in the mill business, and were, moreover, closely connected in business with Ragoonath Narayen Khote. Before the issuing of the prospectus an agreement, dated the 22nd September 1883, had been made between Shantaram Narayen and the partners in the firm of Amerchand Laljee and Company, but the prospectus did not specify either the date of or the parties to the agreement, and the terms of the agreemeet were not duly disclosed in the prospectus, and the plaintiff submitted that the prospectus was fraudulent as regarded him. From the date of the purchase in 1880 up to the issuing of the prospectus and of the formation of the company the mill had been worked by Shantaram Narayen at a very heavy loss, which circumstance was fraudulently omitted from the prospectus, and the plaintiff again submitted that the statements in the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of the prospectus were false and misleading. On the 9th May 1885 the second ordinary general meeting of the company was held, at which the report of the directors was submitted to the shareholders. In consequence of the statements contained in the report the plaintiff and other shareholders of the company caused inquiries to be made, and thereafter for the first time the plaintiff discovered that the statements contained in the prospectus were false and fraudulent. The plaintiff had paid Rs. 5,000 in respect of calls on the number of shares to be held, and he stated that he was induced to pay the calls by reason of the fraudulent misrepresentations. The plaintiff, under the circumstances prayed that it may be declared that he was induced to subscribe the memorandum and articles of association in respect of his shares and to pay the calls thereon by the fraudulent misrepresentations contained in the prospectus. That the allotment of the shares to him may be cancelled and his name removed from the register of the shareholders of the company, and that the plaintiff may be received from all liability in respect of the shares. That the defendants may be decreed to pay Rs. 5,000 referred to above with interest and costs.

The defendants in their written statement denied that the plaintiff signed the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, and became a shareholder of the company upon the faith of the statements contained in the prospectus. They denied that many of the statements contained in the prospectus were false and fraudulent as alleged, or that the plaintiff was induced by such fraud and misrepresentation to become a shareholder in the company as alleged by him in the plaint. The defendants, other than the second defendant, Shantaram Narayen, denied that they issued the prospectus as alleged. The second defendant for himself said that he alone was responsible for the issue of the prospectus and for statements therein contained, and he denied that any of such statements were false and fraudulent as alleged. After the second defendant bought the mill, he disposed of nearly half the old machinery therein, and he spent large sums in building and erecting a new engine-house, boiler-house, godown, reeling-room, office and residence for the mill manager, and added largely to the spinning machinery, and replaced the old engine and boiler by others purchased in England. The defendant admitted that the engine which replaced the old one was not a new one in the sense of never having been used, nor did he intend by any statement in the prospectus to assert that such was the case. The term "new" in the second para of the prospectus was not applied to the engine from any fraudulent or improper motive, but was intended by the defendant to represent that the engine then in the mill was not the one which was there when he bought the mill. The engine was, in fact, as good as new, having been only slightly used. The defendants denied that the mill was not put into efficient working order as contemplated by a para in the prospectus, and they stated that the provisions of the agreement under which the company were to take delivery of the mill were fully complied with. It was untrue that Ragoonath Narayen Khote was interested with the second defendant Shantaram Narayen in the mill. The defendants denied that the prospectus was fraudulent as against the plaintiff as alleged by him, and they said that all the material terms of the agreement which might reasonably influence a person to take shares were disclosed in the prospectus, and they denied that the plaintiff subscribed for his shares on the faith of any statements, or was induced to do so by any missions contained in the prospectus. The second defendant denied that the mill had been worked at a very heavy loss or that such fact was fraudulently omitted from the prospectus. The mill while in the possession of the second defendant was never fully worked as the same was being extended and additional machinery was being introduced therein. The defendants stated that the plaintiff was well aware of everything that was done by the company, and was also well aware that a meeting of the company was held in September 1884, where the directors' report, a copy of which had been sent to every shareholder including the plaintiff, was laid before the meeting and adopted. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was induced to pay the calls by reason of fraudulent misrepresentation as alleged by him. They would contend that assuming that the plaintiff ever had a right to the relief he claimed he had lost the same by laches, delay, and acquescence. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

BENGAL.

Native Demonstration.—The Secretary of the Indian Association telegraphs to us from Calcutta:—A great meeting, attended by upwards of twenty thousand ryots, was held at 5 p.m. yesterday. Processions from the neighbouring villages came from eighteen miles with colours flying and bands playing. Before the meeting the different processions went round in a body. Raja Gerindrachandra presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A resolution was passed expressing disappointment at the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee, praying for a reconstitution of the Legislative Councils and condemning the Patwari Bill and Arms Act.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Obituary.—We learn with much regret of the death of Mr. William George Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law, who died at Lahore, after a long and severe illness, on the 14th instant. Mr. Stack was temporarily holding the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Revenue Department, and only returned to India from furlough in October last, having gone to England in November, 1884, after an attack of typhoid fever. Shortly after his return, he again fell ill; and for more than a month past, it has seemed almost impossible that he could recover. The disease from which he suffered—abscess of the liver—has now proved fatal; and the Punjab Commission thus loses one of the most promising of its younger members, and those who knew him, a friend whose character and disposition had always made him a favourite, and whose attainments would have gained him success, had he lived, in any career.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Horse Taming.—A correspondent of the Lahore paper gives an amusing account of the taming of a vicious horse at Lahore by Captain Hayes. The animal had been hooked in a halter and then the fun began:—"He bit his tongue; worried the ground; chewed his own knee in spleen; groaned; grunted; fought with his forelegs against the tanglements that beset him; reared, plunged, kicked, and if speech had been given him in that hour, would have sworn fearfully. It wasn't fright, because he attempted to rush at his teacher; and it wasn't stupidity, because he had the clearest notion of the traps laid for him. It was Original Sin, 14-2 in its shoes, and, like Sir Galahad, blessed with the strength of ten. Victory crowned his efforts after some ten minutes' savage fighting, and the red devil broke its fetters and escaped quivering with indignation. 'Ted,' the groom, smiled pensively, and retired up the stage to elaborate a fresh ruse, while the Captain, hot, panting, but still placid, continued his lecture. Once again the allied forces advanced to the attack, and so disposed their measures that the horse fell into their hands amid applause from the gallery, and fearful protestations on his own part. When a horse is really savage he grunts like a pig. This is very impressive. Also you never realise the full beauty of the contours of the body till you see a horse trying to stand on its head, or waving an indignant foreleg heavenward, or dancing a schottische round a man. Everything held this time, and except for one exciting minute, the horse never had a look in. He succumbed, grandly fighting to the last, about ten o'clock. Then the Captain moralized on the sinfulness of pride, and drank lemonade, being warm; while 'Ted' looked mournfully at the victim, as one who said:—'I told you it was no good, and now I'm going to ride you.' And he did."

THE BOMBAY "BOY."

A roving correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—In the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay, the scenery improves markedly, and human life begins to swarm. After a two days' travel through a land grinning with heath-blisters, the luxuriance of the Western gardens is refreshing. I begin to take a less dyspeptic view of my fellow-men and observe with interest, among other things, how the "Bahut achcha" of the up-country refreshment-room khitmatgar has changed to the "Yes, sir," of the Portuguese "Boy." The latter makes an excellent waiter. Slowly sipping a cup of coffee, I watched the "boy," who had brought it, waiting. He was waiting for a tip. He did it admirably—first on one leg, then on the other. Each change of posture was accompanied by a slight cough, not the painful hacking cough of consumption, but a kind of insinuatingly suggestive cough. With the admirable forethought of his class, he had brought the change of my rupee on a large plate, all in two-anna bits. It is not easy to pick up a large number of two-anna bits off a plate, unless you have long finger-nails and an inexhaustible fund of equanimity. I have chased one three times round the plate and dropped it into a chink in the floor. On this occasion, however, I had plenty of time, and was determined to pick up all those two-anna bits and to put them into my waistcoat pocket; and that admirable Portuguese waiter waited to see me begin. Other people came in and went out, but as far as my waiter was concerned, they might have waited on themselves. He had his prey full in sight. Even a Portuguese waiter does not every day get such a sure find, such a palpable victim, as a young man of inoffensive appearance with six two-anna bits sprinkled over a soup-plate. So he waited, firing off coughs like minute guns, and shifting his legs like long-distance signals. And I was so pleased with my resolution not to give him a tip "on principle," and felt altogether so strong-minded and self-satisfied that I forgot all about the two-anna bits when I had finished my coffee, but rose and went grandly out on to the platform. The waiter of course swooped up the lot.

A CALCUTTA SCANDAL.

A case in many respects remarkable came up on appeal last week in the Calcutta High Court. The appellant was a master-pilot, named Broadhead, and the respondent was his wife. They were married in 1868 and lived together until 1877, when they drew up between them a singular document which they called a deed of divorcement. In this they agreed that the marriage should be considered null and void, that the appellant should not interfere with the respondent in any way except to pay her Rs. 150 a month in respect of maintenance, and that respondent should be "at liberty to live wherever and with whomsoever she thought fit." For a time the turns of this strange deed were carried out, the Rs. 150 were paid, and Louisa Broadhead did live, according to the evidence given in Court, wherever and with whomsoever she liked. But the master-pilot got tired of this and disappeared for several years. During these years the ex-wife, as we suppose she considered herself, did not get her allowance. She found her husband again in 1883, and for a month or two he gave her more money, but soon stopped payment again. The respondent then brought an action in the Court of the Sealdah Police Magistrate, and was awarded Rs. 50 a month, the highest amount allowed for maintenance. This strikes one as sufficiently remarkable when we consider that no decree of divorce had been granted, and that the woman separated herself from her husband on the strength of what the Advocate-General was compelled to call "a most immoral document." But this feminine votary of George Sand was not content. She held that she was entitled to arrears for maintenance at the rate of Rs. 150 a month, and in February last had a decree in the Lower Court given in her favour for Rs. 9,885-12. The appellant last week offered through the Advocate-General to comprise the case by paying Rs. 75 a month from the time when his wife brought the suit, provided she in the future lived chastely and did not molest him. Strange to say, the respondent refused this offer. When the case came up again on Thursday, the respondent's counsel said the wife had originally intended suing for a divorce, but had been prevailed upon to accept the agreement. The Judges of the High Court, however, have reversed the previous decision and sustained the appeal.—*Pioneer.*

AN INCIDENT AT KIEFF.

A correspondent writes from Odessa, March 16:—At Kieff have just occurred the following strange proceedings:—The teacher of religion—a priest named Braliloffsky—at the third (boys') gymnasium of that city, happening, during the lesson of caligraphy, to notice that a pupil was writing with a steel pen on which was represented the Crucifixion, and considering that such a common object as a pen was quite unworthy to have such Holy subjects represented upon it, he confiscated the offending little article, and reported the circumstance to the Kieff Consistorial Court. Thereupon that august body requested the police to seize all the pens—more than 50 boxes—of that particular make in the possession of the vendor—one Ivanoff, a stationer—to lodge them with the Court, and to report to the Public Prosecutor (of the Criminal Court) that Ivanoff had ordered the pens from Paris and was publicly selling them. On the other hand, Ivanoff, on his part, immediately petitioned the Consistory Court to give back to him his goods, saying that they had passed through the Russian Customs without any difficulty. He likewise disputes the right of the Consistory Court to detain them, and, still stronger, denies its right to have him brought before the Criminal Court, for he maintains that the engraving of holy subjects upon pens, which are instruments of intellectual culture, can by no manner or means be considered in the light of a criminal act. There the matter ends for the present. Should further action be taken upon it, we may expect to know the result in, perhaps, a couple of years' time.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE; It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and Blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2nd APRIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Gwalior, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 2nd April. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Venice.

Lieut-Col Burton	Mr Lodhunter

From Brindisi.

Mr C H Mowberly	Mr H T Omanney
Mr Benton	Mr D Commins
Mr and Mrs J Bird	

From London.

Col Repton	Surgn T B Tuckey
Mrs Hitch and 2 children	Surgn Dempsey
Rev J W Hall	Capt Golightly
Mr R N Burn	Mr T Collins
Mr and Mrs Howle	Mr C Petch
Surgn J H Burke	Mr M Cox
Surgn J Armstrong	Mr Jas Macdonald
Surgn M O Dowry	Mr John Cheetham

From Gibraltar.—Surgn James

From Aden.

Lieut H Acton	Capt W M Edwards

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from 27th to 2nd April, inclusive.)

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came up to London on Monday to visit the Duchess of Connaught at Buckingham Palace, and subsequently returned to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales, on Saturday, was present at the dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., and Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., have resigned their seats in the Cabinet. Mr. Stansfeld, M. P., has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Lord Dalhousie becomes Secretary for Scotland, without a seat in the Cabinet.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which all the Ministers were present, including Mr. Stanfeld. Another Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Harris suggested that the Government should allow the growth of tobacco in the United Kingdom for a limited period, as an experiment. Lord Sudeley mentioned difficulties of a financial nature, but said the Government were not indisposed to allow the experiment to be made. On Tuesday the Marquis of Ripon, replying to a question from Lord Sidmouth, said it would be inadviseable to make any detailed statement of the Navy Estimates in that House. A formal sitting was held on Wednesday to allow several Bills to receive the Royal assent. Last night, after some conversation, the three Electric Light Bills were referred to a Select Committee.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir M. Hicks-Beach, said that on April 8th he should make a statement as to Irish policy, which could be discussed by the House. Several questions were briefly discussed, and the House was counted out at five minutes past 8. On Monday Mr. Gladstone announced that on the 8th of April he would move for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the future government of Ireland, and on the 15th of April he would propose a Land Purchase Bill for Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring in his Budget on the 12th of April. The Crofters Bill was then proceeded with and the clauses were not disposed of when progress was reported. On Tuesday Mr. Henniker Heaton moved a resolution in favour of an international penny postage, and Mr. Hutton moved, as an amendment, that in the first instance the change should be limited to the British Possessions. Mr. H. Fowler opposed on the ground of expense, and after some debate both the amendment and resolution were negatived. Dr. Cameron moved a resolution for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Scottish Church. Sir D. Currie moved an amendment deprecating dealing with the question until the wishes of the people of Scotland had been ascertained. After debate the amendment was negatived, and the motion was rejected by 237 to 135. On Wednesday the Police Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and the Allotment and Small Holdings Bill was talked out. Last night, replying to questions, Mr. Bryce said the negotiations in respect of the Prince of Bulgaria's future position were still proceeding, and that with respect to Greece the Government adhered to the engagements of their predecessors. The House then went into Committee on the Crofters Bill, which occupied the greater part of the sitting.

The Judges yesterday decided that the election of Messrs. J. Collings and H. West for Ipswich was void.

General Sir R. J. Dacres and General Sir J. Michel have been created Field-Marshals in the Army.

Lord Amherst died on Friday, in his 81st year. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Viscount Holmesdale, who already has a seat in the House of Lords.

The Right Rev. Dr. Trench, late Archbishop of Dublin, died in London on Sunday.

Sir Henry Taylor, formerly and for many years one of the principal officials of the Colonial Office, and a successful author, died on Monday, aged 86.

Lord Penrhyn died on Wednesday, aged 85.

The deaths are also announced of General Sir H. D. White, Colonel the Hon. J. Fraser, and Sir A. F. Webster.

The polling in the Altrincham Division of Cheshire for a representative in place of the late Mr. Brooks, M.P., resulted on Friday in the return of the Conservative candidate, Sir W. Brooks, by a majority of 583 votes.

The Judges on Saturday annulled the election of Mr. Bullard for Norwich, but without costs.

The Universities crews are in full practice on the Thames, in preparation for the race to-morrow. The betting, which had been 2 to 1 on Oxford, has now changed in favour of Cambridge.

A deputation from the Free Land League, accompanied by many members of Parliament, had an interview on Tuesday with the Lord Chancellor, to urge measures of land law reform. Lord Herschell, while reserving his views on some points, declared his agreement with the deputation that the law of primogeniture was unjust.

A violent gale raged over England during the whole of Tuesday. At Liverpool a portion of the new Exhibition building was unroofed, one man being killed and another injured.

An explosion occurred on Saturday in a coal pit near Aberdare, causing the death of three men and injury to several others.

Obituary.—Lord Penrhyn; Earl Amherst; General Sir H D. White, K.C.B.; Sir Henry Taylor; Sir G E. Hodkinson; Sir A. F. G. D. Webster, Bart; Archbishop Trench; Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Ben. Ret.; Surg. J. L. Corbett, Ben. M.S.; Marchioness Camden; Lady Anna Erskine; the Hon. Mrs. Deane

The representatives of the Powers at Constantinople have pressed for the immediate conclusion of the Turco-Bulgarian Convention. Russia having declined to accept the suggestion made by Italy. The Bulgarian Government is content to accept the agreement with the Porte for re-appointment solely by the Sultan or the appointment for an undefined period.

The Greek Government show no disposition to accept the advice of the Powers, but on the contrary, have called out additional reserves, and have convoked the Chambers to meet at Athens to-day.

The Socialist outbreak at Liége extended to all the mining districts, which became the scene of serious rioting. All works were forcibly stopped, many private houses were burnt, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. In several places the troops had to fire and many persons were killed and wounded. The outbreak has somewhat subsided, but there are still large numbers of men preventing work and inciting to disorder.

During a debate in the Berlin Reichastag on Tuesday, on the prolongation of the Socialist Law, the Minister of the Interior referred to the Belgian outbreak as justifying an increase of the powers of the law. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, made a strong attack on the existing order of things, and declared that the present system could not endure much longer.

Prince Bismarck addressed the Reichstag on Friday, deprecating the refusal to pass the Schnapps Monopoly Bill, and intimating that a Licence Bill would be introduced. He dwelt on the necessity of securing the finances of the Empire in view of possible events in connexion with foreign countries.

Intelligence has been received from Mandalay of several further encounters between the British troops and the rebel bands in Burmah, and the general condition of affairs is stated to be improving.

Three native regiments of infantry are under orders to leave Calcutta for Burmah.

The Australian colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, have informed the Home Government that they disapprove of the annexation by France of the New Hebrides on any terms.

A revolution has broken out in Uruguay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L R Tottenham, B C S	Capt H St P Maxwell, B S C
Mr J A Freitas, B	Lieut C V W Williamson, B S C
Mr J B Goad, B	Lieut W Thuillier, B S C
Major-Gen R S Hill, C B, B Inf	Surg-Major K M Downie, B
Col A Callander, B S C	Surg-Major G McB Davis, B
Col E Stedman, B S C	Mr L Moore, M C S
Major B G Vyvyan, B Inf	Mr J T Fullerton, M
Major A H Turner, B S C	Col W M Dickinson, M S C
Major J H Broome, B Inf	Col W Hands, M S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R C Williams, B, 6 mo	Lieut-Col J Bowie, M S C, 6 mo
Mr W A Darling, B, 6 mo	Mr C H Brereton, Bo, 6 mo
Mr J Kibble B, 6 mo	Mr L W Seymour, Bo, 6 mo
Mr E L Gramatski, B, 6 mo	Major J M Heath, Bo S C, 3 mo
Mr E Du C Smith, B, 5 mo	2nd Grade Officer C H Owen, Indian Marine, 6 mo
Dr J Anderson, B, 6 mo	
Mr W S Haig, M, 4 days	
Mr G M Ryan, Bo, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr M Simpson, B	Col J R Strutt, B S C
Surg-Major R C Chandra, B	Surg-Major B C Keelan, Bo
Col W H Whitlock, M S C	

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rides all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., andclears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday's date report no movements in any of the markets in which Bombay is directly concerned. Consols remain at 100⅜, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper at 72¾, 4½ per cent. at 74¾.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 4,46,420
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 4,68,489
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 4,91,253
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 24,453
Loans	Dec.	„ 65,726
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 1,29,847
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„ 4,50,847
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 7,28,733

These alterations are not likely to exercise any effect on the general money market, the actual increase in trade requirements being only 3 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, one bank being a buyer of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 5 29-32d. A considerable amount of paper was placed at this rate, and on the one buyer withdrawing 1s. 5 15-16d. became the quotation all round, both for ready and delivery up to the end of May. For Bank paper no change has taken place, but the Banks have all been free drawers at the top rates of Saturday. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 23-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 13-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 15-16d.	„
Francs „ „	1·88-¼.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm, and Fours ready cannot be quoted under Rs. 97⅞, for delivery Rs. 97¾. Fours-and-a-half are back to Rs. 101.

SHARES show few changes of any importance. Mofussil Press have receded from Rs. 422½ to Rs. 420. Mill shares are quiet with no important fluctuations. City of Bombay are Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 2½ better, on the other hand, Jewraj Balloo, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon are all Rs. 5 lower, Treacher and Co., Ld., have further advanced to Rs. 1,180 per share.

COTTON to-day has been quiet in tone and slightly easier in price. One or two dealers have been offering Bhownuggers at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but, as a general rule, there is no marked anxiety to sell. For "Fine" Broach a considerable enquiry exists, but the available supplies are now in very small compass. We give the following as current quotations to-day :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	154	160	168
Broach	198	...	205
Dholleras, April	178	185	195
Do. May	177	184	194

WHEAT is firm, and if anything slightly dearer. This arises from the desire on the part of native dealers to cover in their previous sales of April-May delivery before contracting further, and not at all to better home advices, which, on the contrary, are rather weaker. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-2-6 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-1-6 April, Rs. 4 May
Do. Club Delhi	„ 3-9-0 per cwt.
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-13-6

LINSEED is still quoted at Rs. 6-4-6 per cwt., but the feeling is slightly easier.

FREIGHTS remain without practical change. The s. s. Bernicia is reported to have been fixed for Leghorn at 30s., payable here, and engagements have been made of Cotton for Liverpool at 21s. 3d., and of Cargo for Marseilles at 20s. For London Seeds and Wheat ready have been booked at 13s. 9d. old scale. Current rates are :—

Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. to 17s. 6d.
London	„	20s.
Open Charter	„	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Havre	„	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	„	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Antwerp	„	18s. to 20s.
Marseilles	„	10s to 20s.
Trieste-Venice	„	32s. 6d. at 2s.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 2nd instant reports on the position of the Cotton market as follows :—

The market closes steady. Regarded merely from a statistical point of view, the position is one of considerable strength ; that is, so far as Great Britain is concerned ; but against this there is the unprofitable state of the spinning business and the unsettled condition of home and foreign politics, which may weaken the strong statistical position by enforcing a reduced rate of consumption. A little time will clear the political atmosphere, and at the moment the general disposition amongst Cotton operators is to wait the course of events.

The visible supply for the world is 160,000 bales larger than at this time last year, but 167,000 bales smaller than in 1884, and 612,000 smaller than in 1883. Of American, there is an excess of 136,000 compared with last year and 21,000 compared with 1884, but a deficit of 315,000 compared with 1883. For Liverpool alone the figures compare as follow :—

	1886	1885	1884	1883
American, stock and afloat	653	908	939	918
All other growth, stock and afloat	238	270	352	383
Total, stock and afloat	891	1,178	1,291	1,301

Here we have a deficiency of 287,000 compared with last year, one of 400,000 compared with 1884, and one of 410,000 compared with 1883. As a partial set-off we shall get more from America for the balance of the season than was received last year, and also more from India, though the increase from the latter source will be smaller than was once anticipated. Meanwhile the stocks at the mills are smaller than at this time last year, while the prospective rate of consumption is much larger, unless there shall be an extensive resort to short time.

The latest report on the Manchester market for goods and yarns by the mail is :—

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening.

There is little or nothing now to say of the market to-day. Some new Shirting makers are obliged to submit to trifling concessions occasionally to introduce their makes to the market, for the production of Shirtings, especially 37 in. has been very largely increased latterly ; but almost all Cloths are so far under order that makers are able to hold firmly for full rates. The business doing to-day is again mainly in Dhooties, Jacconets, light goods generally, and finishing lots, not in heavy lots of staple goods.

Yarns are steadied again by the firm attitude of Cotton, but spinners are in poor plight, and must be losing heavily. The small stock of Cotton is a great disaster to spinners. If at this juncture they had a free supply of Cotton they might be doing as well as are the manufacturers. As things are, they cannot make both ends meet, and are at the mercy of their workpeople.

Since last week prices of Cloth are unaltered. Yarns may often be bought 1-16d cheaper in actual practice, but they are not quoted cheaper, and prices show no change.

Counts.	Yarns.	Common. per lb.	Good. per lb.
32's	Twist Cops	6⅝d	7⅜d
40's	do.	7 13-16d	8¼d
60's	do.	10⅜d	11⅛d
50's	Weft Cops	8d	8⅜d
4's at 12's	Water Twist	6⅜d	7⅛d
20's	do.	6¾d	7½d
30's	do.	7⅛d	8⅜d
40's	Mule Twist	7⅝d	8⅜d

In.	Counts per ¼ inch.	Yds.	Weight or yarn Nos.	Cloth.	Com. p. p'ce.	Good p. p'ce.
32	16 by 16	116	3.'s-80's	Printers (Burnley)	13-3	14
36	19 by 22	50	11½lb.	do. (Ashton)	10	11
38	12 by 2	37½	30's-30's	Shirtings	4-3	4-9
38	14 by 13	37½	do.	do.	5	5-7½
38	16 by 14	37½	do.	do.	5-7½	0-7
39	16 by 15	37½	8lb.	do.	5-3½	6-8½
45	16 by 15	37½	9lb.	do.	6	6-9
50	16 by 15	37½	10lb.	do.	6-9	7-6
39	14 by 14	20	40's-50's	Jacconets	2-2½	2-4
44	14 by 14	20	do.	do.	2-6½	2-8½
32	14 by 14	24	6lb.	T Cloths	3	3-6
32	18 by 18	24	7lb.	Mexicans	4	5

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	[illegible] p.ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£154

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th April as compared with that for the 30th March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 30. Rs.	A.	P.	April 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,694	15	0	41,56,694	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,74,84,907	5	8	1,77,52,342	4	10
Other Deposits	3,22,28,224	2	8	3,42,63,689	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,67,646	4	6	6,38,275	2	8
Sundries	15,71,166	9	1	16,51,842	2	3
Rs.	7,70,03,639	5	9	7,84,62,844	4	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,89,244	8	0	56,02,883	12	0
Other authorized Invtmts	49,21,926	4	0	47,96,036	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,02,38,417	9	11	1,01,55,894	2	3
Credits on do.	83,78,975	15	10	80,83,455	14	4
Bills discounted	2,23,15,221	2	3	2,41,97,688	14	5
Balances with other Banks	8,13,897	8	5	8,65,204	4	0
Bullion	6,073	11	4	3,991	12	9
Dead Stock	11,31,829	0	4	11,34,636	10	11
Stamps	9,872	7	6	8,804	1	0
Sundries	8,19,795	14	0	6,53,641	15	3
Cash at Head Office	91,82,889	10	6	87,74,208	5	6
Do. at Branches	1,40,95,495	8	10	1,41,84,398	4	2
Rs.	7,70,03,639	5	9	7,84,62,844	4	7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Roxburgh, 1,407 tons, Captain G Dunlop, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, Captain J R Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (7th April), with a cargo of sugar and 57 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain G Bechtinger, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Orpington, 1,497 tons, Captain W Peterson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Shields (11th March), with a cargo of 2,508 tons coal. She is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Byron Clyde, 1,155 tons, Captain R Shields, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Newport (16th March), brought a cargo of 1,927 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Volkart Bros.

THE ship Dollam Tower, 1,479 tons, Captain J Howie, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Sydney (25th Jan), brought a cargo of 1,935 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E Warfolk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Watson and 2 children, Miss Harford, Miss Gordon, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Brisbane and Taylor.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Ravenna	2038	Caniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2287	Sheill	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson	Q	McCulloch & Co.
„ Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ East Anglia	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Inchrhona	1496	Macdonald	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clyde	4124	E M Edmond	..	P. and O. Co.
„ Adowa	1111	Caborne	C	P. and O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
18	Orpington (s)	Peterson	Shields, March 11.
19	Gwalior (s)	Gudd	Trieste, March 21.
	Clan Murray (s)	Warfolk	Liverpool, March 21
	Clan Mackay (s)	Lane	Mauritius, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	I. M. S. Jumna	FitzGeorge	England.
19	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Cattica (s)	Walsh	London.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Roxburgh (s)	Dunlop	Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Angers, for Amsterdam.
„ Clan Murray, for Dunkirk.
„ Clyde, for London, &c.
„ Commilla, for Persian Gulf.
„ Mameluke, for Dunkirk.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECTACLES.

AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
NOW READY.—My new sight test, by which any one may test their acuteness of vision and get themselves suited with proper GLASSES. Price, 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY,
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REMENYI CONCERTS.

To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
1 A, Old Bond Street, London ; 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR E. B. GARDINER, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, writing about the spectacles provided by us for both himself and his patients, says :—"They have been of most excellent quality ; I have always found the PEBBLES QUITE TRUE AND PERFECT."
Our Pamphlet—"Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—price post-paid 4½ annas. The *Pioneer* says :—"Much useful advice is given in the book, and the whole subject is treated in a manner that leaves no doubt the writer is a specialist of the first order."

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposte University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE tenth series of Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1886-87.
SUBJECT.—SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.
The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.
The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

THORNTON—March 29, at 10 Onslow Crescent, South Kensington, London, the wife of Captain A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, Deccan, India, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—April 12, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of George L Angelo, Lieutenant, 23rd Regiment, W L I, Mandalay, Burma, of a daughter.
HUMPHRIES—At No 16, Tangra Road, Entally, the wife of W Humphries, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.
NOEL—April 14, at Meerut, the wife of Captain the Hon'ble E Noel, Rifle Brigade, of a son.
ROBINSON—April 11, at Mercara, the wife of Surgeon-Major M Robinson, I M D, of a son.
TOWNSHEND—April 15, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr J C Townshend, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—April 13, at 15, Chowringhee, Katherine Maude, infant daughter S J and Amy Andrews.
HARRISON—April 12, at Lebong, Darjeeling, Florence Thornhill (Lily), wife of R Harrison, aged 31 years.
STACK—April 14, at Lahore, William George Stack, Bengal Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

THE admirable article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, in which the Countess of Dufferin sets forth the aims and methods of the National Fund for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, constitutes not the least important of the many efforts which she has expended in the cause. We should do less than justice to the writer if we passed by the literary merits of an article the subject-matter of which affords small opportunity for a success of that kind. But there is in the paper much more than a matter of fact statement of the purposes of an organization whose chief features are by this time tolerably familiar to the people of India, and to which the public at home can scarcely be strangers. For clearness of exposition, and for tact in dealing with the difficulties which surround the work and in presenting its claims upon a society not easily moved to new undertakings, the article more than fulfils its object. It may be hoped that this admirable presentation of the purposes of the Fund will be brought more fully before the public of India than it is likely to be in the pages of an English quarterly. Lady Dufferin supplies one sufficient reason why she herself should be the chronicler of the movement with which her name is identified. Every letter and paper concerning it, she says, has passed through her hands. Thus the work has, in fact as well in form, all the sanctions which could be given to it by its connection with the highest lady in the land, as well as by its having originated in the suggestion of the Empress herself. And the reasons for it are exhibited in Lady Dufferin's pages with a force which almost defies indifference to its claims. The reception which greeted the undertaking when it was started went far to justify it. First of all there was the cordial support which from the first was offered by Lady Reay and the wives of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the various Presidencies and Provinces ; then the eagerness with which the princes and chiefs from far and near came forward to help it, setting an example to the other affluent classes which these latter were not slow to follow. Lady Dufferin may well infer from these facts that "the Association has not been forced upon the people, that it is not premature, and that it proposes to supply a want which the men of this country were beginning seriously to recognize." Her disproof of the suggestion that it has an official character seems superfluous to us on this side of India. We are not aware that that view of the matter has been taken anywhere in these parts. But in Bengal, where political and social judgments are rather less intelligent than amongst the people of Western India, this misconception has arisen, and it is well that it has been thus authoritatively removed. The wife of the Viceroy has fulfilled one of the responsibilities attaching to her high position in taking this great work in hand. She would waste the advantages which that position confers upon her for the public good if she did not impart to this work all the prestige that the association of her name and influence can give to it and if she were content with anything less than a close personal identification with it. Beyond this, however, the work has absolutely no official character. Lady Dufferin confesses to an honest desire to make it unofficial and truly national, and to place it upon a truly popular basis. She looks forward, indeed, to a time when it will become altogether the work of the people of India. "We are merely birds of passage here," she says, "and if the work is to go on and prosper it must gradually be taken out of our hands, and be undertaken by those who live in the country, and for the benefit of whose women it has been begun." On the relations between the Branch Associations and the Central Committee, Lady Dufferin writes with a distinctness which, we suspect, is not entirely superfluous. The independence which the constitution of the Fund leaves to local associations is so ample that it may be hoped that there will no longer be any reluctance to recognize the claims which the Central Fund has upon the branches. The relations between the one and the other are not intended to be those of subordination, but of co-operation, and the work will proceed with more regularity and success when this fact is rather more fully recognized in some one or more of the branch associations than it has hitherto been. All that is asked of them is that they should adhere to the principles of the National Association, and that they should contribute a small percentage of their receipts, partly, as Lady Dufferin explains, "as a link to maintain the national character of the association, all parts of the country contributing to aid the poorer districts, and partly as a subscription towards the publication of the report, correspondence and other minor expenses." This is so reasonable a presentation of the claims of the central organization upon its provincial branches that it should met with ready assent, especially as there seems to be every desire on the part of the Committee at Simla to keep as light a touch of the branches as the practical conveniences of working will allow. In her forecast of the future of the work, Lady Dufferin takes a large and—if the word is not inappropriate to the case—statesmanlike view. If it is to endure it must develope into a work almost entirely Indian in its policy and resources. A great country like this, she says, can never be fully supplied with physicians from abroad. Here, as in much else, India must become more self-sustaining. But this is only the day of beginnings. We have as yet no native medical women, but we have forty native female medical students. It is not unreasonable to look for a reciprocal action between this movement and the movement for the higher education of native women. It is at least likely that the prospect of a remunerative professional career may tempt such of the women of India as are not held back by caste restrictions to qualify themselves for medical work. Lady Dufferin candidly recognizes a present difficulty when she anticipates that so far as the work of the nurse and the midwife is concerned only women of the lower castes can be counted upon. "But I hope the day will come," she says, "when the work of bringing health to the sick, ease to those in pain, alleviation to the suffering, will be considered so honourable a task as to give the women who undertake it a special place in the regard and esteem of the people." It may be that the good example the nursing members of some of the English sisterhoods have introduced into Bombay and some of the other Indian cities will do much in the direction here indicated. If the women of India could see English ladies—women of refinement, of birth, and in not a few cases, of fortune—giving their lives for this work, they might cease to look upon nursing as a function of the lower castes. At any rate it is to example rather than to precept that we should look for the realization of Lady Dufferin's expectations in this respect.

OUR local contemporary is very severe upon the Senate for admitting French as a second language in our higher examinations, and brings forward the usual arguments to show the superiority of the classical over the modern languages. We are told that those who induced the Senate to admit French lamentably failed to grasp the subject discussed and perversely ignored "the special fitness of the classical languages as instruments of mental discipline—their fixed and elaborate forms, their exactness, beauty, and dignity of expression, the balance in them of the imaginative and the rational elements of thought, the grandeur of movement or the majestic repose which they pourtray." The study of classical languages is, according to our contemporary, supremely necessary for the Hindus, as "the bane of their literature is its tendency to unnatural extravagance," and "the sense of proportion is weak, and imagination is allowed to run riot without the controlling influence of perfect art." Now such arguments might very properly have been used, if Indian students had heretofore been confined to the study of Latin and Greek, and it were proposed to allow them to take up Sanskrit instead. For our contemporary has evidently taken his panegyric of the classical languages from what has been said, and truly said, of Greek and Latin, while his remarks upon the defects of Hindu Literature are reminiscences of some book on Sanskrit literature, probably of Monier Williams' "Indian Wisdom," where it is said with truth that in India literature like the whole face of nature, is on a gigantic scale. Poetry born amid the majestic scenery of the Himalayas, and fostered in a climate which inflamed the imaginative powers, developed itself with Oriental luxuriance, if not always with true sublimity." These remarks, abundantly supported by quotations from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and other great works, are applied by Professor Monier Williams not of course to the modern vernacular literatures of India, but to Sanskrit literature, which, in spite of its grandeur and power, is acknowledged even by its most enthusiastic admirers to be conspicuously deficient in the chastened moderation that characterises the poets, historians, and philosophers of Greece and Rome. Now a reference to the University Calendar will show that though Latin and Greek and Hebrew are included in the list of second languages, nine students out of ten chose to be examined in Sanskrit or Persian. As Dr. Peterson has proved by figures, nearly every Hindu takes up Sanskrit, and nearly every Parsee takes up Persian as his classical language. About two students in ten years take up Greek, and a very small and decreasing number take up Latin. So when we are considering whether French is worthy of being put on the same level as the languages called classical by our University, we should rather compare French with Sanskrit and Persian, that are commonly studied, than with Greek and Latin, which are so much neglected by Indian students, that they are tending to become merely ornamental additions to the list of second languages. Therefore any one who wishes to look at this question from a practical point of view must examine the claims of French to be put on the same footing as Sanskrit and Persian ; and we feel convinced that no one would find French wanting in exactness, beauty of expression, and the balance of the imaginative and the rational elements of thought when compared with the exuberant extravagance that mars the finest masterpieces of Sanskrit literature.

IT is a fearful thing to shoot an albatross, if all that the Ancient Mariner is made to say be true. But the people of Bhuleshwar appear to be under the belief that it is a much more serious matter to shoot a monkey. We quoted yesterday from one of the native papers an account of the excitement which has been created in the Bhuleshwar district by a heinous case of simicide—the word is absent from most dictionaries—in which the culprit was a policeman, with a name which if it does not indicate that he is a European, cast doubts upon his being Twice Born ; while a Bania, an apparently orthodox follower of the Valabacharya, was *particeps criminis*, inasmuch as it was from his house that that "the bitter arrow, the damned arrow" was pointed that brought a monkey level with the dust, and sent mourning and lamentation amongst the faithful many who hold Hanooman the Monkey God in veneration. Nothing that could have happened could have brought greater consternation upon a people than that which has fallen upon the Valabacharya sect and the rest of the Hindus who keep a place in their Panthon for the monkey god. The policeman lives, and we are not aware that he has suffered greatly for his severely practical way of putting an end to the pranks of a sacred animal. He probably forgot—what is is not expressly enjoined upon a policeman to remember—the illustrious ancestry of the descendants of Hanooman, Monkey King of Ceylon. Bombay, it is true, has not done its duty by them as Ahmedabad Benares have done, and it needed some such catastrophe as this to recall to impious people the high place which the monkey race occupy in the scheme of the universe. It is hard upon Damodhar, the unfortunate Bania on whose premises the odious deed was done, that he should be held to account for it by his castemen and his Maharaj. We can only commend his case to the favourable consideration of the learned and pious Pundit to whom has been referred the question whether he shall be readmitted into his caste or for ever shut out from it. There are communities, we know, in which there would be no mercy for any one whose house would be defiled by the odious crime of monkey killing. But he evidently belongs to an enlightened community who will not be in haste to condemn. His own house, in which since the tragedy he has been a close prisoner for fear of the vengeance of his people, has been a true *locus penitentiæ*, from which he might now be suffered to emerge without dishonour to Honooman, and without any man or monkey being one anna the worse. Even "Crowner's quest law" would acquit him, and his caste would add nothing to the fearful moral penalties which have been imposed upon him for a week past.

Although no decision has been come to in reference to the administration of the State of Kolhapur during the remainder of the Maharajah's minority, it is believed that the arrangement which preceded the appointment of the late Aba Saheb as Regent will be revived, and that Sate will be again placed in charge of the Political Agency.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

THE disruption of the Government is now complete. Its wreckage is scattered all about the Liberal benches, and the great united Liberal party itself has become nothing more than a collection of disjointed fragments. Mr. Gladstone certainly overrates his own power in the House of Commons and the country, or he would not think for a moment of remaining in office with the scratch pack of second-rate placemen who now form his administration. With the exception of Mr. John Morley, there is not one of his colleagues remarkable for capacity of any kind, except that of following a leader who gives them the sweets of office. Of all the distinguished men associated with Mr. Gladstone in 1880, how many still remain by his side ? Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Northbrook, Lord Selborne, Sir Henry James, stand aloof in open enmity or scarcely veiled distrust. In the House of Commons only two men of Cabinet rank remain faithful, Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Childers, neither of whom has any independent weight or authority in the country. It is a strange infatuation that makes the Prime Minister persevere with his Home Rule scheme in the face of such discouragement. Where are his supporters to come from, to enable him to carry a measure for breaking up the legislative union of the three kingdoms ? I have talked with scores of members on the Liberal side, and found them all opposed to Home Rule. Many say frankly that nothing will induce them to vote with Mr. Gladstone on this question ; others, of a more time-serving disposition, profess a willingness to suspend their judgment till the Prime Minister has explained his plans. But it is obvious that not reluctant acquiescence, but an eager and stimulating enthusiasm, is the feeling required to carry through the House of Commons a Bill which will be fiercely attacked not merely by the Conservative party, but by nearly all the best debaters on the Liberal side of the House. Mr. Gladstone is still a great power, but, wearied and enfeebled as he is with age and disappointments, how can he alone expect to vanquish all his opponents ? Even the Radicals are shaken in their allegiance by the withdrawal of Mr. Chamberlain from the Government, and the sinister support of Mr. Parnell and his eighty-five items will not avail to counterbalance the numerous defections on the Liberal side. The way in which the Premier has filled up the vacancies in his Cabinet has certainly not strengthened his position. The Radicals might have been conciliated if men like Mr. Cowen and Mr. Labouchere had been asked to take office, but Mr. Gladstone has fallen back upon that worn-out sentimentalist, Mr. J. Stansfeld, who is regarded by the whole House of Commons as an obsolete politician. Such an appointment is a sure sign that the end cannot be far off. I do not, however, believe that a decisive division can be taken before Easter. A member of the Cabinet who sits in the House of Lords told a friend of mine the other day that he thought the Government would last till June, but it seems unlikely that they will live through the month of May. Lord Salisbury returns to London to-day, and the Conservative plan of tactics will be settled forthwith. The feeling in the party is that it would be a mistake to show too great precipitation in the assault upon the Treasury Bench. Mr. Gladstone has artfully arranged to produce his Home Rule Bill on the 8th and his Land Purchase Bill on the 15th, with the Budget sandwiched between the two. It is certain, therefore, that many Liberals who are unwilling to break with him till the last moment would refuse to vote against the first reading of the Home Rule Bill, on the plea that they must wait to see the complete scheme for the pacification of Ireland before pronouncing judgment upon it. Now, it would clearly be a blunder to force a division till all the various elements hostile to the Government can be combined in a general attack. Otherwise, Mr. Gladstone might succeed in beating his enemies in detail. I take it for granted, therefore, that so skilful a general as Lord Salisbury will recommend his friends to let the Ministerial scheme be brought in and submitted to public criticism, and to delay till after Easter the division on which the fate of the Ministry will depend. What kind of political combination will succeed Mr. Gladstone, it is very difficult to say. The Parnellites loudly boast that they have persuaded the Prime Minister to dissolve instead of resigning, if he is beaten, by promising to transfer to him at least forty seats which, they say, the Irish vote can carry in England. This is a ridiculous pretension, as Mr. Gladstone ought to know full well. I should think there cannot be half-a-dozen boroughs in the country in which the claim of the Irish electors to dictate the choice of representatives would not rouse a feeling of uncompromising hostility among the English electors, both Whig and Tory. Even at the election in November, I doubt if the report, so industriously circulated by the Liberals, of a Tory-Parnellite alliance, did not do the Conservative party more harm than the Irish vote did us good. But, when the question of Home Rule is once fairly raised, the vote of the Irish "aliens," as they love to call themselves, will become absolutely insignificant throughout Great Britain. The best authorities in the House are of opinion that Mr. Gladstone will not ask the Queen to let him dissolve Parliament this year, and that our term of existence will be prolonged till the autumn of 1887. In the interval, we shall probably have a succession of weak Governments. I regret to say that I do not see or hear of any signs of a *rapprochement* between the Whig and Tory leaders, though that is the solution of our present difficulties which is most desirable and most natural. Lord Hartington was disposed to negotiate with Lord Salisbury some time ago, but he seems now more inclined to co-operate with Mr. Chamberlain, who is of opinion that Mr. Gladstone, if he fails to carry Home Rule, will retire into private life, and that the breach in the Liberal party may then be healed. Hence, it is said the tone of moderation affected b the Radical leader in his more recent speeches from the Treasury Bench. He was anxious to show the Whigs that he is not so extreme a politician at they supposed him to be. But, since leaving office, Mr. Chamberlain has sat and voted with the men whose sole occupation is to make incessant assaults on landed property and Church establishments, and it is not easy, therefore, to understand how he and the Whigs, who defend these institutions, can frame a common programme. If the Tories act prudently, they must in the long run attract all that moderate Liberalism which views Mr. Chamberlain with dislike and alarm.

The Government has made up its mind to proceed with the nomination of the Indian Committee on the original lines. Mr. Gladstone announced last night that the matter had been delayed through a difference of opinion between the two Front Benches, but said he would fix a day for the discussion, which will probably, I am informed, take place before Easter. Lord R. Churchill, with characteristic tenacity of purpose, holds to the opinion he formulated a fortnight ago that the Committee should be a small one, composed only of Indian officials or "Front Bench" men. One can imagine what scorn and contumely he would have poured upon the author of such a suggestion if it had been made before he himself had become a Front Bench man. The noble lord, however, has withdrawn his name from the list of sixteen members nominated by the Government, and persists in saying he will not serve on the Committee unless it is constituted in the way he thinks right. I do not think his example will be generally followed even on his own side of the House, where the feeling is most unanimous that if we are to have a Committee, it should be a real, not a sham, one. As Lord Randolph himself said last June, what is wanted is an open inquiry by a representative Committee of a popular Chamber. Mr. Gladstone, I know, is firmly convinced that the Committee ought to be a large one, and will strongly urge this view in the debate. All the precedents are in favour of a numerous Committee. The Parliamentary inquiries into the working of the East India Company's Charter were invariably conducted by Committees numbering from 30 to 50 members of the House of Commons alone, and on the present Joint Committee of both Houses there will be only sixteen members of the lower House. I shall not be surprised if proposals are made in the course of the discussion to enlarge this proportion, and to make the Committee more largely non-official.

The Disestablishers have got their *quietus* for this session, Dr. Cameron's motion to disestablish and disendow the Church of Scotland having been decisively rejected this week by a majority of nearly two to one. The Irish members abstained from voting on this occasion, and the Radicals, deprived of this factitious aid, could not muster a large show of strength. Many Liberals were greatly annoyed with Dr. Cameron for bringing his motion forward, and resented his action as a breach of faith, as Mr. Gladstone had in Midlothian undertaken that the question of disestablishment should not be raised in the present Parliament. The best speech in defence of the Church made in the debate was that of your late Governor, Sir James Fergusson, who brought up Mr. Gladstone by accusing Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen of having by their want of statesmanship hastened the disruption of the Church of Scotland forty years ago. The Prime Minister mentioned the interesting historical fact that he differed from his revered friend, Lord Aberdeen, on this question, and was not responsible for what he admitted to have been the mistaken action of Sir R. Peel's Government. With regard to the present and the future, he was less clear. He took refuge in the convenient formula, adopted from Lord Hartington, that the fate of the Church of Scotland is a matter to be settled by the Scottish people, and so he excused himself from giving an opinion one way or the other whether the establishment ought to be maintained. A pitiful position, truly, for a great Minister to take up. Mr. Gladstone must, I fancy, have been a good deal surprised at the emphatic way in which the House expressed its opinion on the question.

Rather an interesting discussion arose out of Mr. Henniker Heaton's motion on Tuesday for instructing the Government to open negotiations with foreign States and with our own Colonies for the purpose of establishing an ocean penny postage. Such a proposal commands every one's sympathy, but the question is, where is the money to come from for trying so interesting an experiment. Mr. H. H. Fowler, the Secretary to the Treasury, in a very able and lucid speech, showed that the Sea Postal Service not only does not contribute anything to the surplus income of the Post Office, but is actually carried on at a loss to England of 365,000*l*. a year, to say nothing of the losses borne by the Colonies and India. The proportion of loss payable by India appears to be about 65,000*l*. a year. The financial experts at the Post Office estimate that the additional loss, for England alone, if the rate of postage were reduced to a penny the half-ounce, would amount to about 400,000*l*. a year, a sum which, it is needless to say, the British taxpayer would strongly object to make good out of a declining revenue. Ultimately, no doubt, the expansion of correspondence with other countries, and especially with the United States and Australia, would recoup a portion of this loss, but no such result can be looked for in the case of India, the correspondence with that country being incapable of any large development. A reduction to a penny would, therefore, mean a permanent increase of net charge for the Indian as well as the English Post Office. These financial reasons compelled me to give my vote against a motion, the intention of which I heartily approved.

The new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* contains a great variety of articles by well-known Anglo-Indians. Sir Lepel Griffin gives us the first instalment of a series of articles on Native India, which, to judge by this specimen, will be excellent reading. My own paper on "Boycotted Silver" is, I am afraid, a trifle dull. The Government has practically shelved the silver question for this session by asking the Royal Commission on Trade to take up the inquiry into the currency as its next business.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

England, France, and Italy, in reply to the proposal of the Porte that the International Fleet in Suda Bay should be employed in compelling Greece to disarm, have promised to take fresh steps to secure her disarmament.

THE CHOLERA AT BRINDISI.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have arranged for the passage of their outward bound steamers through the Suez Canal without touching.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL, 19.

The Bishop and Mrs. Caldwell have had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning at the Pulney hills.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF PUDUCALLA.

The Rajah of Puducalla is dead.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Saturday's closing prices were:—Mysore Gold Mining shares, £7-10; Ooregum, £1-12-6; Nundydroog, £1-12-6; Balaghat, £1-3-9; and Glenroch £0-8-9.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

MADRAS, APRIL 19.

The I. M. S. Tenasserim, from Bombay, arrived here on Saturday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¼
4½ „	„	74¾
3 „	Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101½
4½ „	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		46 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

THE Broach Riots case came on appeal before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Leith and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas for the defence under Government instructions. It would be remembered that, of the sixty-eight persons originally charged before Mr. Horsley, Joint Session Judge of Broach, fourteen were acquitted and discharged; three were sentenced to be hanged; while fifty-one were sentenced to life transportation. It was for these fifty-four accused that Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas appeared. It was urged in their behalf that the demonstration of the 22nd November last was harmless in the beginning, and that if the assembly had not been interfered with, the members of it would have gone to the Collector's bungalow and made their *salaam* as they did on a previous occasion, and then have passed on to the Sakultirth fair. The evidence of identification was very defective, as the policemen who undertook to identify certain of the accused affirmed at the same time that those accused ran away. The confessions made by the accused were, it was argued, inadmissible against the co-accused, as the confessing accused did not criminate themselves. There was little or no evidence of people other than the police. The members of the assembly, it was further contended, were not specially armed for the purposes alleged against them. The hearing of the appeal was not finished at the rising of the Court, and will be continued to-day.

THE moonlight excursion which Messrs. Cook and Son have arranged for this evening will take place in the Godaveri. This vessel will start from the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., and during its run, which will terminate about 11-15 p.m., will make a complete circuit of the harbour. The moon will be about full, and the trip should prove most delightful with the agreeable weather we are at present enjoying. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of a band, the refreshments will be supplied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., and tram-cars will await the return of the steamer.

SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., has engaged his return passage to Bombay by the P. and O. steamer leaving Brindisi on May 17.

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 16th inst was 49·20 and 30·90, respectively, as compared with 51·50 and 34·30 in the corresponding week last year.

MESSRS. J R. ADIE, A. W. Alcock, G. H. Baker, J. M. Cadell, A. R. Edwards, T. Grainger, H. R. Woolbert, and A. C. Younan, who were successful at the London and Netley examinations, left Tilbury on the P. and O. steamship Verona on March 31 for Bombay, to take up their appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, Bengal Presidency.

THE Duke of Connaught, whose appointment to the Rawul Pindee command is now officially announced, will leave for India on June 25. The Duchess will probably pass the summer in Germany, and come out to join him early in October. The children are to be left in England, under the care of the Queen, and Bagshot Park is to be closed during the absence of its occupants, which, it is stated, will not exceed two years.

THE *World* says that Lord Downe, 2nd Life Guards, is likely to return to India with the Duke of Connaught as aide-de-camp.

THE Duke of Connaught has selected Major Ornelie Campbell Hannay, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to serve on his personal staff. Major Hannay's previous staff appointments were on special service in South Africa in 1879, and as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot in 1883.

SIGNORA BARBERI, the mother of Dr. Barberi, an Italian physician who was for some years the medical attendant of King Theebaw, at Mandalay, died on board the Raffaele Rubbatino, on the homeward passage, near Aden.

MAJOR LOCH, of the Rajputana Political Agency, has gone to Russia on nine months' leave, for the purpose of learning Russian.

A HANDSOME brass tablet, mounted on a moulded black marble slab, in memory of the late Major Oliver Probyn, who was Bheel agent and superintendent of police in Khandesh, has just been sent to Bombay from the Art Metal and Memorial Brass Works, Longacre. The tablet bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of Major Oliver Probyn, C.I.E., youngest son of John Probyn, Esq., of Manor House, Longhope, in the County of Gloucester, late of the 3rd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and for twenty-six years Bheel Agent and Superintendent of Police in the province of Khandesh. A man of pure heart, brave, honest, and true, he won the confidence and esteem of the Government and the respect and affection of all among whom he served. This monument is erected by his comrades, who unite in lamenting the loss of a gallant officer and a valued friend. He died in London on the 29th July, 1883, within a month after his departure from India."

THE Indian Brahmin, Tulsi Ram, whose perseverance in quest of a redress of his grievances has attracted so much attention, suddenly appeared at Windsor about ten a. m., on March 26, having travelled from London by the Great Western train. Tulsi Ram was in Oriental costume and turbaned, and carried a petition intended for presentation to the Queen; the document being enclosed in a large blue official envelope bearing the words, "The case of the Brahmin Tulsi Ram, aged sixty." The suppliant's appearance excited much attention as he walked from the station to the Castle; but on reaching Henry VIII.'s Gateway he was prevented entering the precincts of the palace by an inspector of the Royal Household Police, and the man was ultimately sent back to London by train.

Two Church of England missionaries, who have recently arrived at Constantinople, presented themselves a few weeks ago at the house of the Œcumenical Patriarch, and requested an audience of him. The Patriarch, in spite of the illness which has obliged him to keep his bed for some time, immediately received them. The missionaries were the bearers of a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which his Grace begged the Œcumenical Patriarch to be so good as to furnish them with a letter of recommendation to the Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, in order to facilitate their mission in Syria, whither they are bound. The Patriarh as soon as he had read the letter from the English Primate, welcomed the two clergymen very graciously, and at once ordered several letters of recommendation to be written, which he gave them without even previously asking the advice of the Holy Synod.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with regard to the introduction of railways into China. Li Hung Chang has always been in favour of adopting those instruments of modern civilisation, but he stood alone among Chinese Ministers. He has now gained a powerful supporter in Prince Chun, the young Emperor's father, who has fully accepted Li's views on the subject, and who has at this moment a miniature railway working in the garden of his palace at Pekin.

THE elephant "Alice," for which 200*l.* has been given by Mr. Barnum, was moved from her house in the Zoological Gardens on March 30 to a car which had been prepared for her removal to the United States. The following morning the staff of men at the Zoo were ordered in, and eight of Pickford's horses were employed to shift the huge box and the trolly on which it stood from the intrenchment in front of the elephant house. The box and the animal weighed together about eight tons. Four horses drew the ponderous load from the Gardens to the Millwall Docks. At the docks "Alice" had to be lowered in her box by means of the 15-ton crane on to a barge, and thus transferred tothe Egyptian Monarch, in which she sailed to NewYork. She kicked a good deal, and otherwise expressed her objection to these proceedings during the transit.

The following characteristic letter from the world-renowned showman to a friend in London will be read with interest:—

"I consider London" (writes the great showman) "the noblest of cities, and England the best country in the world, except the United States. If my present seventy-five and a half years don't turn my rugged and robust state of to-day into weakness or death, I expect to be in London this year or next with the 'greatest show on earth.' Meanwhile I send the bearer, Mr. Charles White, to bring Alice, 'Widow Jumbo,' to please my patrons. As we have had good luck in breeding elephants, having three baby elephants of American birth now on hand, besides a couple of young Jumbos on the stocks, due in four and seven months, I hope for the same good fortune with Widow Alice. My agent will enter Alice at your office 'for breeding purposes,' with the usual affidavits, the same as I did with Jumbo. The next thing I want from England," concludes Mr. Barnum, with characteristic modesty, "is one of her Majesty's thrones, or else ex-King Theebaw. Either would prove a great success."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* deals thus playfully with one of the political rumours of the hour:—"There is no foundation for the story that Mr. Chamberlain is ready to take office under Lord Salisbury. He is willing to put Lord Salisbury into office, but not to serve under him in a subordinate capacity. Of course, if Lord Salisbury would take office under Mr. Chamberlain, the member for West Birmingham would not object. But at present he will sit in neither a Radical nor a Tory Cabinet. The only Cabinet to his taste is a Cabinet of Whigs."

No communications have passed recently between the Russian and British Foreign Offices regarding the English occupation of Port Hamilton, or as to any Russian intention of occupying the Corean port of Lazareff. It is known, however, that recent Russian explorations and the official recognition of the necessity of an extension of railway communication through Asiatic Russia towards the Pacific have turned the attention of the Russian Government in the direction of Manchuria and Corea, but any occupation of Lazareff would be a matter directly concerning China.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the re-introduction into that Presidency of the system of Commissariat store-keeping by native agency. After being in use for many years the native system was abolished in 1863, and the charge of the stores transferred to the warrant and non-commissioned establishment. After an experience of twenty-two years it has now been discovered that this system does not work satisfactorily, many of the men although good soldiers possessing no aptitude for the special work and little or no knowledge of accounts. The old system is, therefore to be revived.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Paris from Senegal that a false prophet at the head of several thousand blacks is raising entire villages against French rule. The rebels have cut down the telegraph-wires in several places and repulsed a body of Tirailleurs at Kauenguel. It is stated that one French officer and nine men were killed. The Minister of War has given orders for troops to be held in readiness at Toulon in case the revolt should assume great importance. It seems that native chiefs are apt to become restless every year, at the beginning of the dry season. At least this is the explanation given at the Ministry of the Colonies.

THE suicide of a monk by means of a revolver is an incident sufficiently rare to be noted. Father Kopatschek, a monk in the Capuchin Monastery at Olmütz, was found dead in his cell recently with a revolver beside him. He had been doorkeeper of the monastery, and it is supposed that he must have bought the weapon from a pedlar.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, has arrived in London to take up the post of Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

THE official connection of Sir E. Y. W. Henderson with the Metropolitan Police ended on March 27, and in the orders issued to the police the same night appeared his valedictory address to the members of the force. Sir Edmund says that, in resigning the post of Chief Commissioner, which he has held since 1869, he has to thank both officers and men of the Metropolitan and Dockyard Police for the assistance which he has received during his tenure of office, and he trusts that in the future the force will maintain the high character it has hitherto borne. There is a generhl feeling of regret among the police at the departure of Sir Edmund, who had the reputation of being one of the kindest and most considerate of Commissioners.

As Primrose Day falls this year in Holy Week, the Grand Council of the Primrose League have decided not to summon Grand Habitation until the 18th of May, but the 19th of April will, as usual, be observed by the wearing of primroses.

DR. BAGSHAWE, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, has written a letter, withdrawing his proscription of the Primrose League, and has ordered it to be read in all the churches and chapels of his diocese. The letter is as follows:—

It has been notified to us by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda that, if grave reasons existed for prohibiting the Primrose League, they should have been referred by us to the Holy Apostolic See for its supreme decision. Humbly accepting and venerating this declaration, we hereby withdraw the prohibition of participation in the Primrose League which we issued on the 10th inst. We have also submitted to the judgment of the Holy See the various reasons which we have for believing the Primrose League to be a society dangerous and unlawful for Catholics, and, having done so, we await with entire submission any further action which it may be pleased to take in this matter.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S name has been withdrawn from the list of sixteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Government to serve on the India Committee. It is understood that, unless his motion for the reduction of the number of the Committee is adopted, Lord Randolph will refuse to take part in its deliberations. There is believed to be some danger under the circumstances that the appointment of the Committee will fall through, at all events for the present.

IT is expected that the Egyptian army will be able to take over Suakim from the Egyptian troops in the course of next month. There are now only three Indian regiments in Eastern Africa—the 15th and 17th Bengal Native Infantry and the 28th Bombay—with a company of Madras Sappers and Miners.

THE following regiments have been ordered from Egypt to Gibraltar:—Half of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Crops on the 1st of June; 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment on the 10th of June; 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment on June 15 and 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders in November. The 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, which will be relieved by the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment, will return home on the 1st of May. The 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, and half of the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment, have been ordered to proceed to Malta, the former on the 1st of May, and the latter on the 27th of May. The other half of the 1st Battalion Berkshire Regiment is under orders to proceed to Cyprus on the 1st of June.

IN regard to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, the British Government (a Teheran telegram says) has sent instructions to the Boundary Commissioners to endeavour to arrange all unimportant questions with the Russian representatives without first referring them home, as it greatly desires to see the delimitation concluded without delay. The questions pending are not deemed of so serious a nature as to cause a dead-lock; but the possibility of some question arising later demanding reference to home and consideration by both the British and Russian Governments is not entirely precluded from the anticipations of the Commissioners on both sides. Some sensation was caused on Monday by the publication of a telegram stating that the work of the Commission had been stopped, owing to an inadmissible claim made by the Russians.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN has called upon all volunteer regiments to furnish full and detailed reports respecting strength, number of efficients, and cost of maintenance. These returns are to be sent in before Easter, when the Secretary for War, in consultation with some of the principal officials of the War Office, will consider the desirability of raising the capitation grant from 30*s.* to £2 per efficient member.

COLONEL THE HON'BLE JAMES HAY FRASER, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, brother of the late Lord Saltoun, died on Saturday, March, 27, at Richmond House, Wellington, Somerset. He was born in 1833, and entered the Indian army in 1852, became lieutenant of the 4th European Infantry in 1856, and served in the Indian Mutiny campaign. He was for some time in charge of the depôt of the 10th Bengal Cavalry at Umballa, and at one time in command of "Hodson's Horse." He retired from the army with the brevet rank of colonel in 1880. He was raised to the rank and precedence of a baron's son by Royal Warrant in 1853.

THE EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Had Dr. Cook's proposition before the Senate, while enforcing higher preliminary education for admission to the medical degrees, taken cognizance of the lower status of the degree of L. M. and S. conferred on the students, he would have found a very large number of native medical Fellows to support him. I, with many others, was prevented from addressing the Senate on Saturday, on account of the very late hour. In no other universities in the world, except those of India, is this illogical degree of L. M. and S. given. In fact, it is no degree. If with the addition of the previous course Dr. Cook had suggested the institution of the M. B. Degree, he would have received a hearty co-operation from the Bombay Medical Union, who sometime ago had addressed the Syndicate on the same subject. The students by a course of natural selection would all flock to the Arts Colleges with the hope of being styled Bachelors of Medicine, with only one year's additional study, and the L. M. and S. course would gradually die a natural death. I write this to advise the College authorities to work up in that direction in future, and all they want will be realised without opposition.

A FELLOW.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I received a courteous post-card asking my attendance at the opening of the Seamen's Institute near the Prince's Dock on Saturday, the 17th, at 5-30 p.m., and I attended accordingly, but had to leave at 5-45 p.m., at which time the proceedings had not commenced.

I read the account of the opening of the Institute in your paper of this morning with interest. I was astonished, however, and feel bound to protest against at least one sentence of the Rev. W. G. Ellison, the harbour chaplain, which reads in your paper as follows:—"Sir you cannot have a large number of men of the sailor class congested together on one spot, without great chances of evil and crime."

Now as an old sailor I totally deny this, and I will undertake to say that if you pick out one hundred men indiscriminately of, say soldiers, civilians—and all longshore folks come in this class,—railway men, clergymen, and the sailor class, you will find less of evil and of crime amonst seafaring men than amongst any other class. And I firmly believe I can prove this by statistics. Sailors or the sailor class are not nearly so polite as the rev. gentleman's class, and they call a spade a spade oftener; but I ask, in the name of common-sense, how does the harbour chaplain ever expect to get the sailor class to respond with a friendly hand and a sympathetic heart to the appeal of a man who opens a Sailors' Institute by paying them so questionable a compliment?—Yours, &c.,

T. LIDBETTER.

MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI AND SIR T. MADHAVARAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find in a Bombay vernacular newspaper the following extract of a letter from Sir T. Madhavrao to one of the Madras papers in reference to the recent controversy about Hindoo reform. It is too rich to be overlooked, and I make a present of it to the admirers of the "Madras Thinker," as it may possibly have the effect of increasing their admiration for him:—

"I forget his name, but it strikes me, that if persons of equivocal merit would themselves reveal their intellectual shallowness as effectually as that magisterial Parsi gentleman who has been parading himself in the columns of the Bombay papers, it would be a great advantage to the native community in search of competent leaders and advisers in matters of social reform. Thanks, however, cannot be claimed for service unconsciously or involuntarily done. If any thing surpasses his shallowness, it is his vanity and self-satisfaction. Why did he not privately communicate with his Hindu friends at Bombay, if he meant to be earnest? But manifestly he had another and more personal object. He wished to attract the attention of the authorities who have it in their power to promote him. He seems to say to them—'What weak and worthless fellows these Hindus are! How incomparably superior to them I am. Why do you advance them to the Civil Service, to High Court Judgeships, &c? You should give me the preference.'—Yours, &c.,

April 19. DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

VISIT OF THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

THE Parsee Cricket Team, who leave Bombay for London by the next mail-steamer, will take up their residence during their three weeks' stay in London in the "Glendower Mansion," South Kensington. It is feared that they will not be able to play their first match with the Earl of Sheffield's Eleven in Sheffield Park on May 25th and 26th, as that will give only four or five days' rest after their arrival in London. They will therefore probaly request his Lordship to fix a later date. Lord GeorgeHamilton, the late First Lord of the Admiralty, in a letter to the Team, received by the last mail, says very kindly: "It is with pleasure that I hear of your contemplated visit to England, and I shall be glad to do what I can to make the visit of the Parsee cricket eleven a success." Besides the 25 matches already arranged, other matches were being fixed when the last mail left England. There is also some probability of a match being arranged in Paris.

LADY DUFFERIN ON MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

THE April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* contains several articles of first-class importance. The article to which the place of honour is appropriately given is one by the Countess of Dufferin on "Female Medical Aid to the Women of India." After setting forth the circumstances under which the National Fund originated, and the objects which it has in view, Lady Dufferin writes as follows concerning the intentions and prospects of the work:—

As far as I can make out, the money subscribed over the whole country is about three lakhs—a sum which ought to be £30,000, but which, owing to the low rate of exchange, is really only £23,000; of this the Central Committee have the disposal of over one and a half lakhs, or £12,000. This is not a very large capital considering all that there is to do with it, but it has been collected in a very few months, and in this case money does not by any means represent the general interest in the scheme, or the work done since its promulgation.

A few examples will illustrate my meaning. The Maharajah of Ulwar has started a dispensary under female supervision, and has given two scholarships; the Maharajah of Durbhunga has asked me to lay the foundation-stone of another which he is about to build; a third is to be established by Rai Badyanath Pundit Bahadur at Cuttack; female wards have been promised to Lady Lyall for the Agra College, which will each bear the name of its donor; at Delhi the municipality intend to build a female ward and to place it under a lady doctor; several scholarships have been given by Sir Walter de Souza; and all this, and much more, has been done without touching the central or any branch fund. Moreover, I sincerely hope to see the municipalities and the local boards showing increased interest in the question, each one doing something substantial for the benefit of the women within their jurisdiction. Through them really rapid advances might be made, and a permanent and self-sustaining character would be given to the work.

But the Central Committee means to do something, and I will endeavour to give an idea of the plans we have under consideration. As the greater part of the money subscribed to the central fund comes from the Independent States and from the poorer parts of the country, the Committee has to consider how it can best benefit them. With a view to forwarding our first object, that of medical tuition, we mean to aid and improve the Agra Medical College and, if possible, also to start a small model training school at Jubbulpore, which shall be entirely under female supervision, strictly purdah in its arrangements, and to which we hope girls of good caste from the Independent States may be induced to go for medical education. At both these places it will be necessary to establish female hospitals, and we look forward trustfully to the day when "special funds" may be forthcoming to build them.

We shall in every place make use of every means we can find to train midwives. As I said before, I consider this a most urgent need, and except at Umritzar, where Miss Hewlett, a missionary lady, has really succeeded in training them in considerable numbers, I cannot find that hitherto the experiments in this direction have met with any great success, and indeed, until lying-in-hospitals are open, there is no way of teaching them in large numbers. I hope, however, that we may find some means of giving them even a little education, for although I fully appreciate a well-trained and first-rate nurse, yet I think that when a midwife is so bad as to jump upon her patient by way of accelerating her recovery after her confinement, then the training sufficient to teach such a practitioner to leave the woman alone would be extremely desirable, even if it went no further. It is not possible in an article like this to give more examples of their malpractices. The above represents a system and is not an isolated case; it gives some idea of the terrible incapacity of the ordinary midwife, and of the great necessity there is to improve her, and it explains why I advocate doing all we can with the material that we have at hand, ignorant and prejudiced though it be. If we wait until our candidates can read and write and do arithmetic, and undergo a two years' professional course of study, we shall be postponing the general good longer than is necessary. In this case "*le mieux est l' ennemi du bien*," we must not refuse to improve because we want to perfect; we must be content with a midwife who does no active harm for the present, hoping with time to license only those who are really well qualified for the post. Meantime the Central Committee think it might be possible to retain the services of two fully qualified midwives, who could be employed at some central place when not otherwise engaged, but who, when sent for, would be ready to travel to any distant place where they might be required.

We are also anxious to promote sanitary instruction in girls' schools, and to aid in the publication of primers and of small books, such as are brought out by the Ladies' Sanitary Association in England, and which may be useful to women in zenanas. We believe that simply written chapters on the "Health of Mothers," "The Management of Babies," the value of fresh air and the mischief of bad, what to do in case of little accidents, &c., would be read, and would prove extremely useful; but here one of the former difficulties comes in—not only will each book have to be translated into various languages, it will also have to be specially adapted for each different part of the country; some steps are already being taken to carry out this idea.

These proposals are modest indeed, and our aspirations do not soar much higher than our programme, whose wings are weighted by financial considerations; but it must be remembered that the efforts made by the Central Committee are only a small part of the work doing throughout the country in furtherance of the aims of the National Association. In Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, in Mysore, and in Burmah, the work is going on, and Assam, which is unable to form a branch, is about to send students to Calcutta.

It is not within the scope of this article to give an account of what has been doing in India of late years; but I should be sorry to give the impression that no previous efforts had been made in this direction, and I cannot pass over in silence the splendid generosity which has supplied Bombay with dispensary and hospital, and has procured for it the services of one of our most distinguished lady doctors, or that of those gentlemen in Madras whose munificent gifts have enabled a large caste hospital to be established. Madras has also been forward in the work of medical tuition, and can already supply a certain number of trained doctors, nurses, and midwives.

We believe, however, that every effort already being made will be stimulated by a national movement, while encouragement will be given to others to go and do likewise; the experience of one place will be useful to another, and a bond of sympathy will be created between persons working for a common object. I trust also that a feeling of kindness and good-will may be generated by an Association which has been started by women for the benefit of their own sex, but which should appeal to the best feelings of the men of this country. We have met with much encouragement so far, but we realize that the work we have in hand will require many years of faithful endeavour to bring it to a successful issue. We know that we must begin it gently, and, having sown the seed, must tend it with patience and perseverance, feeling grateful and hopeful as each green leaf appears giving promise of a future abundant harvest.

HARRIOT DUFFERIN.

February, 1, 1886.

THE BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held yesterday in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr Tyrrell-Leith, when many of the members were present. The Society now numbers about 140 members. The following Committee was appointed:—President: Mr Tyrrell-Leith. Vice-Presidents: Mr Justice Scott and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. Members of the Committee: Messrs. Rienzi Walton, K. R. Kama, Dr. T S. Weir, Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, Mr. Yeshwantrao Wasoodew Athale, Dr Waters, Dr K. K. Kirtikar, Dr Mackichan, Dr Gerson da Cunha, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmook, Mr. Harbiram Nanabhai Vakil, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, Captain Gerald Martin, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. A. C. Acworth, Dr Dymock, and Professor G. W. Forrest. Secretaries: Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Yeshwant W. Athale, and Mr. Pedraza. Treasurer: Captain Walshe. Curator: Mr. H. M. Phipson. Librarian: Mr. Basil Scott.

The following were elected honorary Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. E B. Tylor, Mr. F. Galton, Mon. Topinard, Professors Huxley, Virchow, Bastian, Haeckel, Mantegazza, Flower and Comte de Gubernatis.

Resolutions were passed for preparing the prospectus and bye-laws of the Society.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

THE SPLIT IN THE CABINET.

THE resignations of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan from the Cabinet did not cause any great surprise, as they had been expected for some time previously. The resignations were officially announced on March 29, when the following paragraph appeared in the newspapers:—

Mr.Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted by the Queen. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following arrangements consequent on their resignations:—Mr. Stansfeld, as President of the Local Government Board, will resume the position he held during the latter years of Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1868-74. Lord Dalhousie becomes Secretary for Scotland, without a seat in the Cabinet. The number of the Cabinet will thus be reduced by one.

Rumours were rife as to other defections from the Cabinet, among the names mentioned being those of Lord Spencer, and Lord Kimberley. Four or five minor members of the Government were also expected to retire. The special correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—

"There is reason to believe that the frequent consultations that have taken place within the last few days between Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan, Sir Henry James, and other prominent members of the Liberal party, who find themselves unable to support the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, will shortly bear fruit, and that proposals upon which they can all unite will be arrived at. Difficulties, however, may beset them from two sides. Mr. Chamberlain, though stopping far short of Mr. Gladstone's schemes, would probaly desire to give larger powers to an Irish governing body than some of those with whom he is now thrown into association would concede; and the immediate difficulty may be to arrive at a line along which they will all be willing to stand. On the other hand, it is certain that the Ulster members will resolutely refuse to vote for any policy which they are not fully satisfied is a safe one. On the whole, it seems likely that the dissentient section of the Liberal party will move further away from Mr. Gladstone's views rather than towards them. There are rumours to which some credit attaches that Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Henry Fowler are beginning to entertain grave doubts regarding the Irish policy of the Cabinet, and that it is not impossible that they may ultimately decline to become answerable for it."

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says:—

"Mr. Bright, I am in a position to state authoritatively, is earnestly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, as to which he has received from Mr. Gladstone a full explanation."

It is stated that both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan regard it as a duty to offer an active opposition to the Prime Minister's proposals. Replying to a deputation of prominent Ulster Liberals, Mr. Trevelyan denied the assertion of Lord Ripon, that there was no alternative settlement of the Irish question possible to that which Mr. Gladstone is believed to contemplate. Mr. Trevelyan observed that as a result of prolonged and careful study of the question he had come to a different conclusion. There was a satisfactory alternative plan which he believed deserved the attention of Parliament, and he intimated his intention of bringing it forward at the proper time.

The British Home Rule Association has published a letter from Lord Ashburnham to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of Home Rule, with the reply of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Ashburnham states and combats one after another many of the arguments against Home Rule—as, for example, that it is against the fundamental laws of the realm, that it will lead to complete separation, that the Irish people are naturally disloyal and hostile to this country, and that the rights of the Protestant minority would be imperilled—and he urges Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the association, to persevere in his proposed treatment of the Irish difficulty. Mr. Gladstone's reply is as follows:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 26.

My Lord,—I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which, as chairman of the executive committee of the British Home Rule Association, you have addressed to him, and to say that he has read with interest your able refutation of some of the arguments too hastily urged against local self-government in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is very sensible of the kind expressions you are good enough to use with reference to himself.—I remain, my lord, your obedient servant, F. M. CARMICHAEL.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. John George MacCarthy, one of the Irish Land Commissioners, submits the following suggestions for legislation on the Irish land question. They are, he says, the result of considerable professional, parliamentary, and administrative experience:—

1. That new legislation should be on the lines of existing law. The Acts of 1870, 1881, and 1885 are developments of one idea, and lead up to the establishment of a peasant proprietary. What remains is to complete what has been begun. 2. That the required development should be towards compulsory sale and purchase. When landlords and tenants can agree, let them do so. When they cannot agree, let either party apply to the Land Commission to fix a fair price. 3. That the fair price should be ascertained judicially, and not by averages or other "rule of thumb." Any average price would work injustice to landlords and tenants, and result in serious financial loss to the State. Lands lying conterminous differ in value sometimes 50 per cent. 4. That in cases of compulsory sale the guarantee deposit should be dispensed with. It would not be just to compel a man to sell and also to expect him to guarantee a considerable portion of the purchase-money. The security for the advance should be the holding itself. 5. That the money of the State should not be advanced to any one except on adequate landed security. For this purpose every case should be investigated on its merits, and having careful regard to its special circumstances of soil, position, and agricultural capability as well as to the depreciation in value of the great products of Irish agriculture—corn, cattle, butter, and wool. If this were discriminatingly and impartially done, no considerable loss could arise to the Treasury, whether imperial or national, and whether the total amount of advance be great or small. The experience of the Board of Works, of the Church Commission, of the Land Commission, and of the seed rate, shows that advances for Irish agricultural purposes are, even in trying seasons, honestly repaid. 6. That the order of the Land Commission fixing a fair price, [illegible] vest the fee in the occupier, subject to a terminable annuity to the State, the purchase-money to be allocated, on due evidence, to the parties entitled. Thus the inevitable delays of investigation of title will not affect the purchaser, while the rights of the vendors will be carefully ascertained and adjusted. 7. That all propositions tending towards the perpetuation of dual proprietorship should be avoided. To make the State the universal landlord would be only to substitute one set of landlords for another—to give up all hope of Irish farmers owning the lands they occupy—to put the chief burden of taxation on one class—and to adopt a system which would be a perpetual invitation to unrest instead of a system which has been found by the widest experience to be the basis of social order and national prosperity.

The following paragraphs, gleaned from various sources, give the latest Metropolitan gossip regarding the prospects of Mr. Gladstone's proposals:—

Even among the supporters of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy on the Liberal benches the belief is general that the Prime Minister will be unable to carry his Home-rule Bill through the House of Commons. If the House affirms the principle of the measure, details will have to be considered in Committee—such as the control of the Constabulary, the Irish representation to the Imperial Parliament, and the fiscal questions raised by the scheme—with regard to which great difference of opinion exists even among the members generally favourable to an Irish Parliament. The probability of a Dissolution between Easter [and Whitsuntide is freely discussed in the lobby.

It is generally admitted by Liberal members that the secession of Mr. Chamberlain renders the success of Mr. Gladstone's proposals in the present House impossible. Between sixty and seventy Whigs will vote against Home Rule, and it is calculated that at least forty Radicals will take the same course. Mr. Chamberlain's personal following in the House is not large; but his resignation will have great effect on the supporters of the Government who are wavering.

The existence of an alternative Radical plan for the settlement of the Irish Question is regarded on both sides of the House as a fact of great importance in its bearing on the prospects of the Prime Minister's proposals. Should Mr. Gladstone's ex-colleagues agree upon a scheme of a moderate nature for dealing with Irish Local Government, it would meet with the support of the Conservative Party, and would also, it is expected, command the votes of a large number of Liberals who would otherwise abstain on the ground that, while disapproving of the lengths to which the Prime Minister proposes to go, they are unprepared to give merely a negative vote. It is believed that a plan which met with the approval of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, as well as of the Conservative Leaders, would command a substantial majority in the House. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's plan was submitted in a fairly complete form to the Cabinet before his resignation.

There is reason to believe that no formal communications have yet passed between Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan and the ex-Liberal Ministers acting with Lord Hartington in regard to their future action. It is expected, however, that negotiations will shortly be opened.

The Radicals who are opposed to Mr. Gladstone's schemes are now inclined to favour the idea of a Hartington-Chamberlain alliance. Although no definite plan of action has yet been decided upon by the Whig and Radical dissentients, negotiations are proceeding, and it is believed that a general understanding already exists. There is now practically no doubt that the two sections will act in concert in their opposition to the policy of the Government.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Trevelyan's scheme for the settlement of the Irish difficulty points to the establishment of Provincial Councils, with full control over all local business. The area over which the authority of these Councils would extend would not be necessarily conterminous with the different Irish provinces, but would be fixed with reference to the creed and to the interests and pursuits of the population. The control of the police and of the administration of justice would remain in the hands of the Imperial authorities. The Councils would be empowered to raise funds for administrative purposes by a special system of local taxation.

There is reason to believe that Lord Spencer is in entire accord with Mr. Gladstone in regard to his Home-rule proposals. The rumours of his intended resignation originated in a hitch which occurred during the negotiations that immediately preceded the resignation of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan, and which, at one time, appeared to point to the abandonment of the Land Purchase Bill.

A considerable body of members on the Ministerial benches—especially among the representatives of Scotch Constituencies—who are generally in favour of Home Rule, have intimated their intention to reserve their freedom of action with regard to Land Purchase. Unless Mr. Gladstone is able to propose guarantees for the repayment of the money advance of a more complete kind than have yet been suggested, they will offer a vigorous opposition to the Land Bill.

Informal communications have already been opened up between landing members of the Opposition and the independent Liberals with the object of ascertaining whether any basis of common action can be formed. There is a growing feeling among the opponents of Home Rule on both sides of the House that co-operation in some form would be practicable and desirable.

That Mr. Chamberlain will carry many Radicals with him Mr. Labouchere (who writes in *Truth*) does not anticipate. "His secession is to be deplored, because it will give spirit to the Whigs in their caving manœuvres, and because the Radical cause will be weakened by the defection of a man whose Radical instincts on all except Irish matters are so sound, and can be expressed with so much force on a platform. Elisha inherited the mantle of Elijah because he patiently waited for it. Our Elijah has still his mantle, and we are not disposed to support Elisha in any premature attempt to lay hands on the garment. The mantle grab will not succeed.

The *Times* thinks it may be safely assumed that no issue on which a division can be taken will be presented to the House of Commons before the Easter holidays, but that the second reading of the Home Rule Bill will come on early in May. The time will not be too long to subject a plan which Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, wrap up in a multiplicity of details to a searching criticism. It will not be enough for the dissentient statesmen merely to make a display of opposition. There must be concert and combination among all those who recognise and desire to resist the fatal tendencies of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The Conservative party are now, at all events, pledged in the most binding manner against any renewal of their short-lived and unlucky alliance with Mr. Parnell. Their support is assured, beyond doubt, to any confederacy of Liberal statesmen who may be prepared to exert themselves for the defence of the Union, for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, for the protection of the loyal minority, and for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland.

Truth asks:—"What will occur if Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule fails to command a majority? The Irish openly declare that no rents shall be paid. Without coercion—and most drastic coercion—it would be impossible to meet this state of things. The Conservatives and the Whigs admit this, and say that, if they assume power, they would coerce. But would Mr. Chamberlain recognise this necessity? And, if not, what would he suggest? Many may object in the abstract to Home Rule. We have, however, reached a point when either it must be granted or the alternative must be adopted. Things cannot be left as they are. The hesitation of the jackass between the two trusses of hay is impossible. We have to choose our hay. If it is not to be the Home Rule truss, it must be the coercion truss. On Home Rule Mr. Gladstone will stand or fall. His scheme of land-purchase will be kept separate from Home Rule, so that the supporters of the latter will not find themselves forced to vote against it, in order to accentuate their objection to purchase."

MILITARY EXECUTIONS AND DACOITY IN BURMA.

THE telegraphic correspondence relating to Military Executions and dacoity in Burma presented to Parliament has been published. The papers date from December 17th, and the more important have already appeared in print. Among the telegrams are several referring to the charges against the Provost-Marshal, and from the correspondence with regard to the executions we extract the following:—

FROM LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL TO VICEROY.

January 22.

"Times" yesterday reports Mandalay, 19th January, grave scandals at military executions in Burma through Provost-Marshal photographing prisoners at moment of execution, adding that officer commanding firing party is ordered to fire only on camera being fixed. Please report circumstances at once, and, if in any degree true, gravest and most immediate action must be taken. Also stated, same authority, that Provost-Marshal extorted evidence against Burmese Ministers from prisoner named Wooget under threat of instant death, he being led out for execution and rifles pointed at him. Report also on facts in connection with execution of Alompra pretender, said to be for waging war against Queen-Empress. Questions now pending in Parliament. These reports are creating a very unfavourable impression. To save time I have reported this to Bernard direct.

FROM VICEROY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON.

January 23.

Secretary of State's telegram to you of the 22nd about Provost-Marshal's proceedings at Mandalay, and execution of the Alompra pretender. Send me copy of your reply, and acquaint me with whole circumstances of case. I cannot believe that proceedings so contrary to what was proper and desirable should have taken place. Am telegraphing to General Prendergast in same sense. You will not fail to comprehend extreme gravity of foregoing subject. Effect upon public opinion in England, in Europe, and in India, if such transactions should have taken place, cannot fail to be most disastrous.

FROM VICEROY TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

January 23.

I forward, for your information, telegram which I have received from Secretary of State, dated 22nd (as above). I cannot believe that foregoing statements are true. Should there be unhappily any foundation for them, please telegraph circumstances of case to me, and inform me what action you propose to take in regard to officers implicated in such disgraceful acts. In my opinion, if there is any *prima facie* evidence against them, they should be at once suspended, and if guilty, they should be subjected to the severest penalties at your disposal. Effect upon public opinion in England, and in Europe, if "Times" report is true, will be most disastrous.

I hope you will understand gravity of circumstances to which I have called your attention.

FROM VICEROY TO LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

January 24.

(Extract.)

Following telegram from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, dated Rangoon, 23rd:—Secretary of State's telegram to Viceroy. Proceedings of Provost Marshal at Mandalay. First point, namely, photographing prisoners at moment of execution. On this I have no certain information. I heard of prisoners being phothographed on such occasions, but I did not see any picture, and do not believe that such photographs were repeatedly taken. I am telegraphing to Mandalay for further information. Second point. It is true that Provost Marshal did place a man suspected of treasonable correspondence in fear of instant death in order to induce him to give information which might have criminated two members of Burmese Durbar. On hearing of this, I pointed out to Provost Marshal that evidence extorted was valueless, and that it was contrary to all laws to extort evidence by moral torture, and I requested that similar proceedings might not recur. I believe Provost Marshal had done nothing of the kind on any previous occasion, and will not do anything of the kind again. Third point. A certain pretender Prince had raised his flag as King, collected men, appointed officials, harried country, and committed other crimes at place north of Mandalay. He was defeated by a Burmese official, and afterwards cleverly captured in arms with thirteen followers by another official. He was sent down to Mandalay for trial. He admitted truth of case as above stated against him, but pleaded that he was aiming at throne of one of Shan States, and not at throne of Mandalay. Trial was conducted by Hlutdaw. Sladen passed sentence of death against pretender and three of chief followers. I sent for case, and went through record with Sladen. I saw no cause for doubting facts, but I pointed out that, if executions were to take place, he or I must hear witnesses and question prisoners, as we could not execute on strength of finding by Hlutdaw. I agreed that, if facts of raising men, attacking villages, killing people, and attempting to wage war were proved, pretender's and ringleaders' lives were forfeited or

analogy of section 121 of Penal Code. Sladen agreed to conduct further inquiry personally. I made this report from memory, as records on both subjects are in Mandalay, and I am in Rangoon. I will telegraph further when I hear about photographing prisoners, and result of trial of pretender Prince.

January 26.

I have issued instructions to Prendergast and Bernard to put a stop to all military executions in Burma. The cases of the captured dacoits will be handed over to the civil authorities. I am not in a position to say whether statements which appeared in the papers relative to the proceedings of the Provost Marshal are true or not, but I have requested Prendergast to hold strict investigation into the matter, to suspend all officers implicated in any unjustifiable proceedings, and to forward report.

January 27.

Bernard telegraphs that, as far as he can ascertain, there have been few, if any recent military executions at Mandalay in the proper sense of that term, the persons executed having been previously tried by civil tribunals, and their cases examined and confirmed by the British Civil Officer. The prisoners were shot as the most humane way of carrying out the capital sentences.

FROM SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RANGOON, TO FOREIGN SECRETARY, CALCUTTA.

January 27.

Sladen telegraphs on 23rd:—The situation has improved, the villagers are tired of dacoits and pretenders, and have commenced to help themselves. Six Thugyis of different villages took part in the attack on Prince Kyun-Nyo, who lately gave so much trouble at and near Sagaing. The Prince and ten of his followers were killed, his mother, sister, and aunt were taken prisoners, and have since been released. Adamson is going out with military escort to re-establish petty officials. In the Mandalay Division I have 100 police. In Sagaing township yesterday report received from Civil Officer that police had killed two dacoits and captured five others. I am sending one hundred police with new Wun to Tabayin via Shwebo. Police are being enlisted at Shwebo.

FROM VICEROY to LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

February 2.

I have received telegram from Prendergast confirming statement to the effect that the persons executed by the military had been already tried and condemned by Civil Court, presided over by Sladen. The Provost Marshal, who has a craze about photography, on two occasions took photographs of the condemned, but did not arrange details of execution so as to suit his camera as alleged. Condemned men were blindfolded, and were consequently unaware of what was going on, and no delay took place. It also seems true that evidence was extorted by the assistance of the Provost Marshal in the manner described. The Alompra pretender was executed after trial before Burmese Durbar, presided over by Colonel Sladen.

FROM EARL OF KIMBERLEY to VICEROY.

(Extract.) February 12.

Burmah. When Parliament reassembles on 18th, questions will be asked as to reports that prisoners have been indiscriminately shot by troops, that Burmese who are merely insurgents have been treated with same severity as dacoits, and as to result of promised investigation of Provost Marshal's proceedings. Let me have latest information on these points, and as to progress of pacification of country.

FROM VICEROY TO EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Extract.) February 15.

Your telegram, 12th. I have made careful inquiries upon the several points enumerated.—First and second, it is certainly not true that prisoners are indiscriminately shot by troops. Executions at Mandalay by military during past six weeks have been cases of convicted offenders sentenced by civil officers. Elsewhere, when troops take marauders red-handed, leaders are occasionally shot; in each case all act upon advice of civil officers who accompany columns. It is difficult to discriminate between insurgents and dacoits; both classes plunder and kill innocent villagers, and compel peaceable people to join them. It must be understood that these bands have not come into existence since our arrival, but that dacoity has been long rife in the country. Thirdly, investigation into charges against Provost Marshal showed that he did photograph men undergoing execution, but prisoners were blindfolded and did not know, nor was execution in any way protracted. On one occasion attempt was made, under Provost Marshal's orders, to extort evidence by threats of execution. For both these offences he has been severely censured. He will lose preferment he had otherwise deserved. His office is being abolished.

FROM VICEROY TO EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

February 15.

My telegram of to-day. With regard to general question of the progress of pacification, I would observe that dacoity has been exceptionally rife in the country during the past few years, owing to Theebaw's misgovernment, though of late his disbanded troops have strengthened existing gangs, and probably formed themselves into new ones. The proceedings of these men are very cruel and barbarous. It is, however, not against us, but against innocent villagers that they direct their attacks. As soon as news is received of outrages of this description a party of our troops starts in pursuit of the offenders. I cannot learn that any undue severity has been used. General Prendergast is a calm and humane man, and Mr. Bernard's well-known character is a sufficient guarantee against the possibility of his having countenanced excessive retribution. It is evidently necessary for the protection of the peasants that these gang robberies should be vigorously repressed, and the leaders in the work of murder and plunder adequately punished. The pacification of the districts is proceeding as rapidly as can be reasonably expected, but the country is large and overspread with jungle. It took two years before Pegu was quieted after the conquest. Even in India itself a famous dacoit with a considerable following has been baffling all the efforts of the authorities to capture him for the last two or three years. It should always be borne in mind that the exact facts cannot be completely learned. Insignificant incidents are frequently invested with undue importance.

Then follows an inquiry by Lord Kimberley, "Can Provost-Marshal be tried by Court-martial?" to which the Viceroy, after obtaining the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, replied in the affirmative. Subsequently Lord Dufferin announced that General Prendergast would hold a regular Court of Inquiry into the Provost-Marshal's conduct, the proceedings of the Court then be submitted to the Judge-Advocate General, who will advise whether the accused should be brought before a Court-martial.

DECLINE OF BRITISH REVENUE.

THE revenue returns issued on Wednesday, March 31 complete the account for the financial year 1885-86. It is not a satisfactory account. Hardly one important source of income, except the Post Office, yields the amount expected from it. Upwards of £3,000,000 has come in from income-tax in excess of last year's total; but that is entirely due to the collection of arrears under Mr. Childers's sixpenny tax imposed late in 1884, and to the further twopence imposed last year. But large though this increase is, it does not come up to the expectations set forth in last year Budget by £340,000. The great indirect taxes all show a serious deficit. In Customs the decrease has been greater for the quarter just closed than for the previous three, and the result is a reduction of £494,000 compared with the receipts for the financial year 1884-85. Excise, instead of recovering lost ground, fell away £235,000 in the March quarter, and this, added to previous losses, makes the loss for the year £1,140,000. This exceeds the estimated shrinkage, by £250,000. In stamps the estimated income was about £150,000 less than the actual receipts have proved to be; but these receipts are less by £335,000 than those of the preceding financial year. Both the Post Office and the Telegraphs have maintained an elasticity which is remarkable alongside the evidence which other branches of revenue afford that the business of the country is non-progressive. Not only are the Post Office returns improving quarter by quarter, but the total loss to the telegraph revenue is but £20,000 for the entire year, notwithstanding the adoption of sixpenny telegrams, so that both these sections of the national receipts must be held to have more than fulfilled expectations. Unfortunately, they can do little to fill the gaps left elsewhere, and the result for the whole year is an income smaller by fully £1,000,000 than the income estimated for in the revised Budget. Owing to the reduction in the Customs and Excise, the large increase of £3,160,000 derivable from an augmented income-tax is reduced to a net increase on the whole revenue for the twelve months, of barely £1,540,000. The total income, in short, from all sources except borrowing is £89,581,301, the estimate being £90,790,000.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, April* 2, 1886.)

ADMIRALTY, 1st April, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 29th Nov, 1879, Lieut F J O Thomas has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Commander. Dated 1st April, 1886.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieuts in H M's Fleet:—F W Kennedy, H A Hatchard, C A Christian, H L D Pearce, A F Holmes, C G Chapmann, W James, F G Eyre, and L E T[illegible]. Dated 1st April, 1886.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE SOCIALISTS.

THE Bill for prolonging the Anti-Socialist law in Germany was on March 30 discussed in the Reichstag. The Minister of the Interior said increased efforts should be made in Germany to prevent such excesses as were taking place in Belgium. In Belgium, he said, all parties without exception enjoyed the free and unrestricted right of public and private meeting, and the abuse of this right was unquestionably the cause of the present riots. "Had the Belgian Government," he continued, "legal means at its disposal of suppressing Socialist publications and preventing Socialist meetings, we should have been spared the spectacle of these shocking occurrences. But that only forces on us the conviction that our system (of preventive repression) is the wiser and humaner of the two. He reminded the Centre that Belgium was a thoroughly Catholic country, where the Catholic Church had been free for the last fifty years to display her power; and yet he made bold to avow that 99 per cent. of these strikers were good sons of the Church. "His Majesty," said Herr von Puttkammer, in conclusion, "has expressly directed me to state here, before the assembled Council of the nation, that no greater pain, no bitterer deception could be prepared for him than to see the representative of the nation abandon the Government in its task of maintaining and securing internal peace." Herr Windthorst, in his reply, severely criticised the attempt to drag the Emperor into the debate, and tried to exculpate the Roman Church from the attack made by Herr von Puttkammer. The present excesses in Belgium he held were due to the previous Liberal Ministries. Herr Bebel, the Socialist, spoke against the Bill. Later on he was called to order for crying out, "You are a fool, !" to Herr Hofprediger Stocker; and again for capping a pious wish of the Court Chaplain with a mock reverential "For ever and ever, Amen:" an expression which the President characterized as blasphemous. Referring to the recent appearance of Herr Bebel at a meeting of Social Democrats which was ultimately dissolved by the Police, Herr von Puttkammer said he would take very good care that Herr Bebel would never have an opportunity of speaking in Berlin except from the tribune of the Reichstag. The sitting was a stormy one. The debate was resumed on Wednesday, when Prince Bismarck was present. When Count Ballestrem had advocated the acceptance of the Ultramontane proposal for the prolongation of the Socialist for two years instead of five as proposed by the Government, Prince Bismarck rose to support the original scheme. The proposal of the allied Governments, he said, was intended to procure for the inhabitants of the large towns that security which would be denied them by a mere prolongation for two years. He then referred to the speech of the Socialist Herr Bebel, who he said had spoken less moderately than usual, stating that political murder—especially the murder of Princes—was under certain circumstances and within certain limits justifiable. He even approved of the murder of the late Czar. The Government would have to consider whether the Socialist law would not have to be made definite. Herr Bebel, in reply endeavoured to show that Prince Bismarck had misunderstood him. He had only meant that if such a state of things prevailed in Germany as prevailed in Russia it would come to similar acts. The Chancellor rejoined that all Herr Bebel had said only confirmed him in his interpretation of his speech. He then read extracts from the official report of the speech, one of which was "The monarchy will certainly be struck down if the means used in Russia are adopted here," and proceeded:—

But the monarchy means the monarch, and, therefore, those words contain a direct menace of the assassination of the German monarch—(Socialistic interruptions)—of a repetition of the attempts of Hodel and Nobiling—of which you try to clear yourselves. According to this it depends solely on your own judgment whether the conditions are such as must lead to the assassination of the German Emperor. You encourage the assassination of princes by such speeches. As soon as, according to Herr Bebel, the state of things in Germany has crossed the thin border which separates it from that in Russia, the assassination of the Emperor becomes a duty! That is enough to justify the correctness of my statement. If the state of things you long for is to come about, I should rather be killed at once, for then life would be worthless for all of us. Marx also trained murderers. The marks I still show are from one of his adherents. (Socialist cries of "No.") Well, of course, you must know better than I do. If you are not willing to prolong the law for five years then we must be satisfied with two, for we cannot take the responsibility of leaving citizens without protection.

On finishing, Prince Bismarck at once left the Reichstag; and on a division, the Bill, with the Ultramontane amendment, maintaining it in force for two years, was carried by 173 votes to 146. The Conservatives, National Liberals, and the majority of the Ultramontanes voted for the Bill.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

VERY serious disturbances have occurred in Belgium in connection with the miners' strikes. The men on strike in the Charleroi district went about the country ordering those they found at work to cease working. Wherever they found the authorities insufficiently prepared to resist them, they did a good deal of mischief, destroying the contents of some factories and carrying away whatever was portable. Encounters between the men on strike and the civil guard had occurred, many being wounded on both sides; and a timber-yard, a brewery, and some glassworks were set in flames. A convent was burned, but the nuns escaped. A party of men set fire to the Chateau Oultremont, at Presles. The Etoile Glassworks, at Marchiennes, was sacked, and work was stopped, as well as at the rolling-mills at Monceau. A sanguinary collision took place at Roux between the strikers and the 2nd Regiment of Chasseurs, who fired two volleys, killing ten of the mob and wounding a large number. During the sack of the glass factories at Baudour a troop of thirty-two lancers charged the rioters, but were put to flight, a lieutenant and several soldiers being wounded. On Saturday evening some strikers attacked the ironworks at Couillet, a village near Charleroi. They were summoned to retreat by a body of troops, but refused. The soldiers then fired several volleys. The rioters, as they fled, threatened to return in force. At night a sharp encounter took place in the Sebastopol trench Charleroi, by which a body of strikers endeavoured to make their way into the town. The troops fired twice with deadly effect. Two of the invaders were killed and many wounded. The rest fled. At Couillet butchers' shops were plundered and the meat thrown into the sewers. On March 28 fresh collisions between the troops and the rioters occurred at Roux, Farciennes, and Chatelinau. There were seventeen killed at Roux and many were wounded. A state of siege has been proclaimed throughout the districts affected by the strikes, and formal orders have been issued to the troops to cut down or fire upon rioters after they have once been summoned to disperse. Arrests are so numerous that the prisons were not able to hold the prisoners. General van der Smissen was despatched with troops to the scene of the disturbances, and collisions occurred on Monday, March 29, between them and the rioters, in which some of the latter were killed. At Carniéres, near Charleroi the strikers forcibly stopped the work at the collieries and at Ressaix, and a body of troops was sent to disperse them. The soldiers, on reaching the scene of action, were pelted with stones. The rioters were summoned to disperse, but refused, and the troops fired, killing three and severely wounding fourteen more. The rest took to flight. A body of 300 men on strike attacked the Mariemont Colliery, near Mons, on Monday afternoon. The troops fired upon them, killing and wounding fourteen of their number. The Catholic College at Marchiennes has been pillaged. Five pillagers are reported to have been shot dead at Gosselies. In a fight with troops at Bascoup two rioters were killed and ten wounded. A collision occurred at Barges between the Gendarmerie and the strikers. At Marcinelle, the cavalry arrested the leader of the rioters, Roch Splingard, who was formerly a lawyer at Brussels, and was one of the speakers at an Anarchist meeting held in that city on Monday. He, and one Fauviau, a workman at Mons, are considered to be the instigators of the disturbance. Among ninety prisoners made at Brussels, one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. Since Monday affairs have gradually improved, and the strike is now limited to Tournai and the Borinage. In the Borinage the men on strike are at present in a decided minority, and the population is hostile to them. Military patrols are maintained over all the disturbed districts. Some of the sentences on the rioters are extremely severe. At Liege a man has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for shouting "Down with Leopold!" Several men at Dinant are condemned to five years imprisonment for begging whilst armed and threatening incendiarism.

In the Belgian Chamber M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister, made a statement respecting the strikes. He said that the men complained of insufficient pay; but for the last eight years the capital invested in the collieries had produced only about 1 per cent. The dregs of the people and convicted felons had, he declared, been concerned in the recent disorders. Order was being restored by the military measures adopted, and the time had arrived for thinking of the near future. The Government would shortly ask for a grant of 43,000,000 fr. in order that various railway lines might be proceeded with.

The General Council of the Working Classes have published an address to the people of Belgium, of which half a million copies are to be distributed. It draws a terrible picture of the sufferings of the poorer classes, and charges the governing classes with desiring only to maintain their supremacy and their own prosperity, and with closing their ears to the complaints of their poorer brethren. They meet the outbreaks of desperate men with barbarous methods of repression, and for the misery of the people have no other remedy than a fusillade. All this must be changed, and the Legislature must find out remedies. It must provide work for the unemployed, and protect the mechanic against the oppression of the capitalist. It must also reorganise credit and the possession of property upon new bases. The mines should be restored to the ownership of the State. The taxation of the community needs readjustment, and universal suffrage should be conceded. This, says the address, is the last appeal that will be made to the Government and the upper classes, who have by their selfishness brought about the present situation of things. If the appeal is not heard a general strike of the entire working population of the country will become inevitable. "The hour has come," say the General Council, "to show the governing classes that we are tired of being nothing more than beasts of burden or food for guns."

A MADRAS CIVILIAN IN WESTERN PERSIA.

MR. J. D. REES, Under-Secretary and Persian translator to the Government of Madras, recently made a tour across the Karaghan country from Kasveen to Hamadan, and he has published notes of his journey, in the course of which he gives some fresh information about this part of Persia, and also about the character of the Shah's eldest son, but not his heir, Zil-es-Sultan:—

"For various reasons," he says, "I chose the route, from Kasveen, the old capital of Nadir Shah, to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana and summer retreat of the Kings of Media and Persia. Hamadan itself has been fully described. Kasveen is known to every traveller from Teheran to Resht *en route* for Europe, but the intervening country is unknown to Europeans so far as I could learn. With regard to the condition of Persia, is it known, however, that away up to the Elburz range extend fertile and well-watered plains covered with corn and vineyards and orchards and hills that unirrigated give a fair annual return of wheat—hills which did not fail to do this even in the disastrous famine of 1870? These notes will show that such is the character of the tract I traversed, while my inquiries go to show further that the other tract referred to—viz., that between Kom and Hamadan much resembles it. Nor is the country south of this, about Sultanabad and Gulpaigan, less fertile, while further south again the country of the Karun and the Tigris is reached, a part of what was, till war and rapine destroyed it, the garden of the world."

The following is what Mr. Rees says about Prince Zil-es-Sultan:—

He is a man of strong individuality, who is feared throughout the length and breadth of the wide provinces he governs. He has almost stamped out robbery and murder on the plains and established an understanding with the nomad tribes, who can only be ruled by more or less of compromise and agreement. He has vastly improved the army in equipment and drill, and is passionately devoted to soldiering. In the English Press I have seen it stated that he openly expresses his intention of trying to supplant his younger brother, the Heir Apparent, who is, unlike himself, on both sides of Royal blood. That he expresses such an intention is certainly untrue. He is far too discreet. Moreover, he pays all respect to the Heir Apparent, and lately, when the latter rode past his new palace at Teheran, he waited for him, and placed its title-deeds in his hands. All he had was the Heir Apparent's. The latter Prince, however, had the deeds transferred to the giver's son, with similar expressions of respect and goodwill. As to the Zil-es-Sultan's intentions, they are best known to himself. Speculation, of course, is busy in respect of a Prince who is Governor of half Persia, the Shah's eldest son, and the ablest and most powerful man in the country. Some idea of this personage may be obtained from the following brief account of an interview with him. Scene, the Palace garden at Ispahan. *Dramatis personæ*—the Prince, commander of army corps, officers, courtiers, secretaries, a guard of soldiers, myself—a large company. Was I in the army? No. A pity. Aside to the others, but in the same tone, 'A good youth.' Hereon I tried to look my best. I had apologized, on being presented, for the costume of the traveller. What was I travelling for? 'To learn Persian and see the country.' Aside, 'Just like these Englishmen.' To me, 'Why do they want to know so much? Here no one knows anything. It is better so. I know nothing, but can govern provinces.' An assent *more Persico* from me. 'What about the Russian crisis?' 'I have no news of late, but I believe there will be no war.' 'It is certain there will be none.' 'I had not heard that.' 'And if there were war, who would conquer?' Please God, the English.' 'I hope, they may.'

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BURMA.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Hunter asked the Under-Secretary of State for India among other questions whether his attention had been called to the following resolution passed at the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in December last:—"That this Congress deprecates the annexation of Upper Burma, and considers that if the Government unfortunately decide on annexation the entire country of Burma should be separated from the Indian Viceroyalty and constituted a Crown colony as distinct in all matters from the Government of this country as is Ceylon."

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth: The Secretary of State is aware of the resolution passed at the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in December last, and also of the opinion of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce expressed in May that Burma should be constituted a Crown colony; but it is not in the opinion of her Majesty's Government necessary to consider the question of separating Burma from the Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.)

EGYPTIAN EXILES IN CEYLON.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the facts that three Egyptian exiles in Ceylon pleaded guilty of a charge which involved the confiscation of their property by the advice of her Majesty's representative in Egypt on the distinct assurance that they should receive pensions adequate for their requirements during their exile, and that the Governor of Ceylon reported in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary which was laid before the last Parliament, that their pensions were not adequate, her Majesty's Government would see that they were increased; and whether her Majesty's Government would use their good offices with the Egyptian Government to bring the exile of these gentlemen from their native country to a speedy close.

Mr. Bryce: Her Majesty's Government are not aware that the Egyptian exiles received any such assurance as stated in my hon. friend's question. The papers presented to Parliament show the contrary to be the case. (See Egypt, No. 8, 1883, p. 3.) In consequence of the representations received from the Governor of Ceylon, Her Majesty's Acting Agent at Cairo was instructed, in September last, to recommend to the Egyptian Government an increase of the allowances to the exiles, so as to put each of them in receipt of 435*l*. a year, except Arabi Pasha, who receives 600*l*. a year, and who has refused to share his extra allowance with his companions. Sir E. Baring's attention has recently been called to the matter, and it is intended to desire him officially again to communicate with the Egyptian Government on the subject. Considering the causes which led to the deportation of these exiles, and the results which might follow their return to Egypt, Her Majesty's Government can hold out no hope that they will use their good offices in the way suggested.

THE EAST INDIA COMMITTEE.

In answer to Mr. Magniac, Mr. Gladstone said he was afraid that, owing to differences of opinion that had unfortunately sprung up, it was not in his power to assign a time for the discussion as to the East India Committee, but due notice should be given before it was taken. With regard to the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, he was unable to form any estimate of what the Government might be able to do with regard to that until it was known what progress was made with the Crofters Bill that night.

Mr. Heneage informed Mr. Chaplin that the Government intended to introduce a Bill to Amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1875 before the Easter recess.

The House resumed in Committee consideration of the Scotch Crofters Bill, which occupied the greater part of the evening.

THE SILVER CURRENCY.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the statement of the Indian Finance Minister, Sir A. Colvin, in his Budget speech, that "the earnest attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the subject of the silver difficulty by the Indian Government, who had pressed on him the necessity of seeking, in concert with the Great Powers and the United States, a solution of the question," what steps had been taken, and with what result, by the Secretary of State to give effect to that recommendation.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth: On Jan. 26 last a letter on this subject was sent by order of the noble lord the late Secretary of State in Council to the Treasury. This was followed by a further letter, enclosing, by the direction of the present Secretary of State in Council, a despatch from the Government of India. The questions involved are now under the consideration of the Treasury, and no reply has yet been received.

STRANGE STORY OF FORGERY AND MURDER.

THE American papers of the 18th of March contain particulars of the discovery of the mysterious murder of a woman named Chapman, fourteen years ago, in London. The particulars of the murder are of a very extraordinary character. About a year before the murder of Mrs. Chapman, her husband, Joseph Chapman, together with two men named Joseph Reilly and Carlo Sisscovitch, were arrested in Turkey for forgery, and were sent to prison. Mrs. Chapman, on hearing of her husband's arrest, left London and went to Turkey, and making her way into the prison, she was able to communicate with Reilley and Sisscovitch. Chapman at the time had been guilty of a breach of discipline and was undergoing punishment in a dark cell on bread and water. His associates promised to assist in the escape of Chapman if Mrs. Chapman would supply them with files and other tools. The woman smuggled the tools into the prison, and, before the men made any attempt to break out of gaol, she started back for London. A few months later Reilly and Sisscovitch escaped from the prison without making the slightest effort to assist their companion Chapman. The fugitives fled to London, and when Mrs. Chapman became aware of their treachery she threatened to expose them to the authorities. Her murder followed the threat, and before the discovery of the crime Reilly and Sisscovitch disappeared. It has now been discovered that Sisscovitch, who has adopted the name of Dago, is serving out a long term in the penitentiary at Cleveland, Ohio, and that Reilly has just been arrested, with a man named Raymond, for forgery. The arrest of Reilly has led to the revelation of the circumstances of the murder. After the crime was committed both Sisscovitch and Reilly fled to America, and, under the aliases of Dago and Elliot, they have hitherto succeeded in evading detection.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.
MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE Eastern Question is again causing anxiety. With a view to solving the deadlock in regard to Prince Alexander's appointment to the governorship of Eastern Roumelia, the Italian Government proposed that the Prince should be appointed for life. This proposal was, however, declined by Russia; and the Powers, it is stated, have signified their acceptance of the Russian proposal, which was the original proposal of the Porte before being modified by agreement between the Ottoman Government and Prince Alexander. Russia demands that the appointment of the Prince to the governor-generalship of Eastern Roumelia shall be made in accordance with Article 17 of the Berlin Treaty pure and simple, without the addition of any clause guaranteeing re-nomination at the expiry of the treaty term of five years. The Powers have recommended the Prince to accept the Russian proposal. The only divergence among the Powers arises from the fact that some of them regard Prince Alexander's consent as necessary before the meeting of the Conference, thinking it would be useless to sign a protocol which might be objected to by the Prince. Prince Alexander has (the Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says) communicated to Constantinople the text of the answer which he intends to give to the representations of the Powers, at the same time warning the Porte that if, in disregard of his representations it proceeds to sign the arrangement drawn up by the Ambassadors, he will never accept from the Sultan any firman except it be in strict accord with the terms of the Convention of the 1st of February. The correspondent adds:

It is believed here that the action of the Bulgarian Government is not viewed with displeasure at Constantinople, and that the motives actuating the Prince, whose chief object is to eliminate the interference of the Powers between himself and his suzerain, will be seen to be consonant with the true interests of Turkey and the ruling principle of the Sultan's policy, which is to reduce to the utmost foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the empire. Austria continues to exercise the greatest pressure to induce the Prince to acquiesce in the wishes of Europe, and Germany supports her; but France, Italy, and England appear to have resumed an expectant attitude, while Russia affects to have too much contempt for the present regime in Bulgaria to condescend to further insistance. Moreover, the zeal displayed by the allied empires in furthering her policy enables her to remain conveniently aloof. Nothing, however, seems able to shake the Prince's determination.

It is reported from Constantinople that, in a circular sent off to the chiefs of missions abroad, the Porte requests the Great Powers to take urgent steps at Sophia with a view to induce Prince Alexander to accept the last arrangement, which has secured the adhesion of the Turkish Government and also of the Great Powers.

Both in Berlin and Vienna the situation is regarded as critical. There are persistent rumours of greatly increased Russian armaments, and of Russian threats forcibly to restore her predominance over Bulgaria. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a telegram to the effect that Russia is making preparations for an occupation of Bulgaria, and that sealed orders are ready at Odessa containing full instructions to the general commanding there for regulating an eventual transport of troops from Odessa to Varna. The *Pesther Lloyd*, which is usually employed to give the views of the Foreign Office more freely than the Vienna semi-officials, says:—"The collective pressure at Sophia will have no result, and the symptoms are increasing that Russia considers that the time has arrived for restoring order in Bulgaria according to her own notion. Should this really be her intention, she must be reminded that Europe as a whole has the exclusive right of settling affairs in the Balkans; and should one Power venture to replace European interests by her egotistical will, all guarantees for the maintenance of European peace will have disappeared." The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that, so far as Germany is concerned, she will not suffer the overthrow of Prince Alexander, whose action up to the present she considers completely justified. For the sake of peace, Germany continues to join other Powers in advising Prince Alexander to accept the present mutilated Turco-Bulgarian Convention; but she is not very hopeful of succeeding.

The deadlock about Roumelia has revived the war feeling in Greece. The Government has convoked the Chamber of Deputies. The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Government "hope to obtain a majority for all measures necessary in view of the coming war, for which public opinion is openly declaring itself. Renewed orders for the supply of provisions and munitions of war have been given, and are being actively filled up. Some of the papers throw doubts on the sincerity of the Government, accusing them of a want of vigour and enthusiasm in their preparations, thus damping the ardour of the people. Just now, however, efforts are being redoubled to supply what is wanting, and animate the popular feeling. It is stated that the calling out of the three last classes of the reserve is imminent. At any rate, the Chamber is likely to vote this." News received in Vienna from Athens is of a still more threatening character. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The news from Athens must prepare Europe for a new war in the East. By convoking the Greek Chamber for Friday the Government has transferred its responsibilities to an assembly of 245 politicians, most of whom will be afraid to brave unpopularity for voting for any thing except war. It is stated that the Chamber will be asked to authorize an increase in the issue of notes from the National Bank with a forced currency. According to Greek accounts, the number of men now under arms amounts to 89,000—that is, 60,000 regulars and 29,000 men of the two classes of reserves. These troops are armed with Gras rifles; and it is alleged that there are in the store 75,000 Gras rifles, 100,000 Chassepôts, and 80,000 muzzleloading carbines in reserve. The number of Krupp guns ready mounted is said to be 96. Against the Greek army the Turks would by all accounts be able to oppose about 320,000 men, including 35,000 horsemen. The Greeks are very weak in cavalry. If we allow for exaggeration in the reports of Turkish armaments and take no discount off what the Greeks say about their own, it must still remain evident that in a war with the Turks the Greeks would be so greatly overmatched that even the best generalship, if they had it, and the best luck could hardly save them from rout.

A notification that the Russian Admiral with the combined fleet in Suda Bay was about to take his departure excited hopes in Greece of the break-up of the agreement of the powers in reference to the maintenance of peace; but it was subsequently announced that the Russian ships were only going to Smyrna to revictual. The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Demonstrations to drive the Government to declare war are being organized for the anniversary of Greek independence."

A telegram from Sophia states that Prince Alexander has informed the Porte that he cannot offer any assistance in re-establishing in Roumelia a form of Government which affords no guarantee for tranquillity, leaves the door open for foreign interference, and does not satisfy the legitimate wishes of the people. The Bulgarian papers support the Prince in the position he has taken up. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, if Prince Alexander does not at once give way, Russia has decided to occupy Bulgaria and Roumelia within a few weeks. The 11th and 12th Army Corps, belonging to the military district of Kieff, have already been selected for the purpose. The correspondent says no one doubts that the occupation, if carried out, will cause the most serious complications.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH LADIES IN EGYPT.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars of the assault on Lady Abinger and Miss Scarlett:—

Lord Abinger and family live on board a diabeher, moored on the right bank about seven miles from Cairo up the river. On Saturday, March 20th, Captain Riddell, 60th Rifles, doing duty with the military police, went out to pay them a visit. On getting off his horse stones were flung at him by some men of the village close by. He thrashed two of his assailants and went on board the diabeher. Lady Abinger and Miss Scarlett were not on board at the time. On their approaching the shore Captain Riddell went to meet them. Just as Lady Abinger was paying for the donkeys they had been riding—donkeys being a very usual mode of transport for English ladies travelling in the East—a volley of stones was thrown at them by a number of villagers who had drawn round, Miss Scarlett being struck on the head and face. The fact of the ladies being "giaours" was quite sufficient to account for this; but the purse exhibited may also have had some special attractions for the villagers. Captain Riddell at once "went for" them, as runs the vulgar but forcible expression, up a slight rise. Unfortunately he slipped and fell. Two men were on him at once, and a "rough-and-tumble" struggle on the ground of a severe nature was going on when Miss Scarlett came to the rescue and beat the men off with her parasol. The next day Captain Freeman, with twelve men of the English military police, men selected from various cavalry regiments, marched from Cairo, and also a strong body of mounted and foot native police, under command of Mr. Patterson; Captain Coles, also of the police, going up the river in the police steam-launch, and taking in from the diabeher Lady Abinger and Miss Scarlett, to identify the men who made the assault. The mounted and foot force made a wide circle round the village, and drove in the natives from the fields. The cordon was drawn closer and closer; a great deal of signalling was seen going on; and by this clue we were got to the houses of the very men who were the actual culprits. The sheikh was arrested and made to parade the whole village. Ultimately seven men were identified and handcuffed, as well as the boatman engaged to take the ladies to the diabeher. He had run away. The sheikh was also made prisoner. The matter is under police investigation. This is by no means the first occasion when Europeans have been pelted by natives from the villages on the banks of the Nile near Cairo.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE PRINCIPAL TULLOCH.

MRS. OLIPHANT, in her Memorial Sketch of the late Principal Tulloch, which appears in *Blackwood's Magazine* for April, gives, by permission of the Queen, two letters written by her Majesty—one to the Rev. W. W. Tulloch and the other to Mrs. Tulloch—on the loss they had sustained.

THE QUEEN TO REV. W. W. TULLOCH.

"Osborne, Feb. 13 1886.

"I am stunned by this dreadful news; your dear, excellent, distinguished father also taken away from us and from dear Scotland, whose Church he so nobly defended. I have again lost a dear and honoured friend, and my heart sinks within me when I think I shall not again on earth look on that noble presence, that kindly face and listen to those words of wisdom and Christian large-heartedness which used to do me so much good. But I should not speak of myself when you, his children, and your dear mother, and our beloved Scotland, lose so much. Still I may be, I hope, forgiven if I do appear egotistical, for I have lost so many, and when I feel so alone.

"Your dear father was so kind, so wise, and it was such a pleasure to see him at dear Balmoral! No more! Never again! These dreadful words I so often have had to repeat make my heart turn sick. God's will be done! Your dear father is at rest, and his bright spirit free!

"We must not grieve for him. When I saw you at Balmoral you seemed anxious about him, and I heard the other day he could not write. Pray convey the expression of my deepest sympathy to your dear mother, whose health, I know, is not strong, and to all your family. I mourn with you.

"Princess Beatrice is deeply grieved, and wishes me to express her true sympathy with you all. I shall be most anxious for details of this terrible event.—Ever yours truly and sorrowingly,

"The Rev. W. Tulloch." VICTORIA R. & I.

THE QUEEN TO MRS. TULLOCH.

"Windsor Castle, February 17, 1886.

"Dear Mrs. Tulloch,—You must allow one who respected, admired, and loved your dear distinguished husband to write to you, though personally unacquainted with you, and to *try* to say what I feel.

"My heart bleeds for you—the dear worthy companion of that noble excellent man so highly gifted, and large-hearted, and so brave! whose life is crushed by the greatest loss which can befall a woman.

"To me the loss of such a friend, whom I so greatly respected and trusted, is very great; and I cannot bear to think I shall not again see him, and admire that handsome kindly face and noble presence, and listen to his wise words, which breathe such a lofty Christian spirit. I am most anxious to visit you, and trust that you will allow me to do so quietly and privately, as one who knew your dear husband so well, and has gone through much sorrow, and knows what you feel and what you suffer.

"Pray express my true sympathy to all your children, who have lost such a father.

"My thoughts will be especially with you to-morrow, and I pray that God may be with you to help and sustain you.—Believe me always yours most sincerely,

"VICTORIA R. & I."

MR. JUSTICE WEST IN EGYPT.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows regarding Mr. Justice West's work in Egypt:—

Mr. Justice West has gone to Bombay to resume his duties as Judge of the High Court there. He arrived in Egypt in January, 1885, and probably no servant of the Egyptian Government has worked harder during the short period which has since elapsed. Almost immediately after his arrival he made an excellent report on the existing state of the Courts—a document published as a Parliamentary paper—in which he pointed out the unsatisfactory condition of the tribunals, and indicated the necessary reforms. He next attacked the gross anomalies of the Brigandage Commission. His suggestions were not adopted, but as a concession three Judges were added to the Commission—and immediately withdrawn when his back was turned.

He next visited every province, personally examining the gaols. He discovered the desperate state of those out of Cairo, and made a full report on the subject, which was never published, while the reforms which he suggested were ignored. He attended at the same time the provincial Court, and made reports concerning them, which it is now stated cannot be found. During the same period he began a new code. He first endeavoured to amend the existing one, but finding that task impossible he commenced *ab initio*, and in four months completed a code embracing more subjects, and treating them more fully than does the famous French Code D (Instruction)—a compilation of which by Merlin, executed in eighteen months, was deemed an extraordinary feat. The rough draft was completed entirely in Mr. Justice West's own handwriting in French, unassisted by a single secretary. He was sent to Europe in connexion with the Press Law Mission, arising out of the *Bosphore Egyptien* incident in which he had never been consulted until the mischief had been done. These negotiations occupied him till the middle of August, when he received leave of absence, which he occupied in making an exhaustive report to Sir H. D. Wolff on the general aspect of judicial affairs in Egypt. When on the point of returning here, his departure was delayed by a serious illness; and he reached Egypt only in last January.

Upon his arrival he found the favourable views previously expressed towards his projects entirely changed. But he at once applied himself to the revision of his draft code and to the preparation of an introductory memoir, showing the inefficiency of the Courts under the existing system. This was immediately followed by a report on the state of business, and the progress—or rather the reverse—noted during 1885. He next reported on the condition of the prisons, referring especially to the long detention of prisoners, some awaiting trial, and others having been actually acquitted. In conjunction with the members of the native Bar, he drew up a code of rules with reference to their future organization, and to this he subsequently added a scheme for legal education. All this was completed in addition to this ordinary work, for up to the day preceding his departure he was occupied in the examination of an important case, on which he has left an exhaustive report.

Mr. Justice West was peculiarly fitted by his experience for the office from which he has been driven. As Judicial Commissioner in Scinde, in 1872, he had to draw up rules for giving effect to the new Code of Criminal Procedure. He was afterwards chosen, in 1879, as the only Puisne Judge on the Indian Law Commission, and was selected by his colleagues to draw up all the argumentative portion of its report. It is regrettable that so much industry, ability, and experience should be lost to Egypt, owing to our unwillingness to insist on the reform, not of old institutions, but of gross, universally admitted abuses introduced under our own sanction only two years ago.

PERSIAN POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

M. ARMINUS VAMBERY, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the policy of Persia towards England and Russia, observes that, although the Persians (owing chiefly to the attitude of indifference maintained by England with regard to Persian affairs) abound in professions of friendship for Russia, they are by no means blind to the dangers which threaten them from that Power or to the losses which she has inflicted upon their country. It is true that in Gilan, Azerbidjan, Khamsh, and other districts of North-Western Persia, Russian sympathies, owing to the constant intercourse with the Russians on the other side of the frontier, are predominant; but in the east and south the people look upon Russia with aversion and dread, and would gladly hail any interference on the part of England to protect them against Russian encroachments. Even in Eastern Khorassan the prestige of the Russian arms has produced anything but a favourable impression on the people. The Turkomans, they say, used to rob them of their cattle; but the Russians rob them of their land and their independence. A similar feeling prevails at the Persian Court, though the Shah maintains with great skill an absolutely neutral attitude with regard to both England and Russia. Not the slightest difference is perceptible in his demeanour towards Messrs. Melnikoff and Thomson; and, if he occasionally shows special favour to the United States Minister, this cannot afford any ground for offence to the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, as the representative of the United States confines himself exclusively to commercial matters. The Shah's sons, on the other hand, do not in any way conceal their political leanings. His second son, who has been recognized by England and Russia as the legitimate heir to the throne, and who holds the appointment of Governor of Azerbidjan, is thoroughly Russian in feeling; but he is very deficient in intellectual capacity, and is a tool in the hands of the fanatical clergy; while his elder brother, Mas'ud Mirza, entitled Zil-es-Sultan (the Sovereign's shadow); is much more able and energetic, and will, in all probability, strive for the Crown with success against the so-called legitimate heir. Zil-es-Sultan is Governor of Ispahan, and openly proclaims his aversion to Russia and his sympathy for England. He is extremely popular, especially in the army, on which he would be able fully to rely should he claim the throne after his father's death. The third son of the Shah, Kamran Mirza, called Naib-es-Sultaneh (the Sovereign's deputy), is Minister for War, and is very uncertain in his political sympathies; sometimes inclining towards England, sometimes towards Russia. The Foreign Minister, Jahja Khan, has only recently been appointed in succession to Nasr-el-Mulk, who was dismissed on account of his Russian leanings. According to M. Vambery, the Persians look upon an alliance with England as the best guarantee for their future independence, as a strong Persia would be a most valuable bulwark to England against a Russian advance on India; and it is only the indecision of English policy which could drive Persia into the arms of Russia. "It is owing to the inconceivable short-sightedness of the British Government that the delimitation of the frontier between Russia and Persia along the Georgian and Kubbet Mountain has been carried out so disadvantageously for the latter country that part of the population of Khorassan are prevented by it from cultivating rice, as the Russians claim the water on the southern slopes of these mountains. . . . The passive policy hitherto pursued by England lays open not only Herat, but Persia, to her Russian rival, and can only be characterised as childish."

CANNIBALISM BY ENTOMBED MINERS.

A BOULOGNE correspondent writes to the *Times*:—"Excavations in the Chancelade quarries, where it will be remembered a landslip occurred last October burying a number of workmen, have been carried on ever since for the purpose of unearthing the bodies. For many days after the slip was believed to have smothered the workers smoke was seen to issue from the ruins. Soldiers and quarrymen, directed by a party of engineers, worked day and night in the hope of taking the men out alive. Ever since the work has proceeded, but of late the endeavours were not so vigorously plied. The diggers have now reached the actual spot where the men were engaged at the time of the accident, and on penetrating into a gallery cut in the stone the explorers discovered the body of a young man lying on the ground. Photographs taken of the position show that a dreadful state of affairs must have come about when the men uncrushed found themselves entombed. It appears undoubted that some of the men tried to prolong their lives by killing and eating their companions in misfortune. A few solitary arms and limbs have been picked up in their prison, and everything points to the fact that cannibalism was resorted to. The young man whose body was unmutilated seems to have survived the others and to have died of hunger."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Johnson, Surgn, M S, to join.

APRIL 17.

Hune, Lt, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

APRIL 18.

Reilly, Major, Bo Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, on leave, from Matheran.
Wright, Lt, 11th Bl Lanc, on furlough, from Nowgong.
Simpson, Lt-Col, Mad 12th Regt, on sick leave, from Madras.
Brownlow, Major, Bl 1st Sikh Infy, from privilege leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

APRIL 19.

Lyttelton-Annesley, Bl Genl, Bo Staff, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Moores, Major, Bl Dev Regt, on retirement, from Sipri.
Ayerst, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, on station leave, from Mhow.
Acton, Lt, Mad 1st Lancers, on duty, from Suakin.
Ebden, Major, 23rd Bo Lt Infy, on furlough, from Neemuch.
Rafton, Col, Bl S C, on furlough, from England.
Phillips, Major, Bl 1st E Surrey Regt, on sick leave, from Ranikhet.
Brierton, Lt-Col, Mad R A, on sick leave, from England.
Comins, Surgn, Bl I M S, on furlough, from England.
Dempsey, Surgn, Bl M S, on tour of duty, from England.
Armstrong, Surgn, Bo M S, on tour of duty, from England.
Drury, Surgn, Bo M S, on tour of duty, from England.
Batuckey, Surgn, Bo M S, on tour of duty, from England.
Golightty, Capt, Bl King's Rifle, on privilege, leave, from England.
Browne, Surgn, Mad M S, on duty, from England.
James, Surgn, Bl M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Hodgtrenson, Capt, Bo V R C, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 18.

Poynton, Capt, Mad 2nd Som L Infy, on sick leave, to England,
Hume, Lt, Bo 2nd Glos Regt, on leave, to England.
Pinhorn, Lt, Bl 1st E Lancas Regt, on leave, to England.
Swiner Lt, Bl 2nd Sikh Infy, on leave, to England.
Johnson, Surgn, M S, to join, to Cairo.
Brierton, Lt-Col, Mad Ord, to join, to Madras.
Bayley, Capt, Bo Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 20th April, 1886.

Members are again reminded that the period for class firing cannot be extended beyond the 30th inst. It is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so as soon as possible. Ammunition for Volunteers and Cadets will be issued on the range.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

81-84—J C Cama—Jivibai and others vs Hussonbhoy Meherally and another—Hore, C & B—Part heard. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
6-85—Payne, G an S—Rajbai widow vs Dhunbai widow and others—Ardeshir, H and D.

Long Cause.

200-82—Macfarlane and E—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckjee—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

Short Cause.

62-86—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Majoo—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

141-86—Craigie, L and O—Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation vs Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff—Arueshir, H and D.

To speak to the minutes of the decretal order.

42-81—Winter and B—Pandurung Jewba Sanjgiray vs Shantaram Jugonnath Sanjgiray—Jefferson, B and D, and Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and others—Jefferson, B and D
402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navivow vs Nundoo Meghji and others—Tyabji and D and Hore, C and B
230-83—Tyabji and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerrudin bin Mahomed, &c—M H Khan and T H Pense
505-85—Payne, G and S—Hajee Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE JARDINE)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary Suit.

135-86—Wilkin and B—Dayajee Dollajee and others vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurundhur.

Short Causes.

337-83—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmeputsing Doogur Bahadoor vs John Gordon and another.
94-85—Chalk and W—Rai Luckmeputsing Bahadoor vs vs Premchund Roychund.
192-85—Bomonjee and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs Abdeolhoosen Hajee Zenail Abedin—Craigie, L and O.
6-86—Khunderao M—Custoorchund Abeerchund vs Chimniram Basteram.
32-86—Winter and B—C Lowell vs Max Minck—In person.
105-86—Ardesir, H and D—The City of Bombay Manufacturing Co vs Premchund Roychund.
113-86—Khunderao M—Seerchund Dharamchund and others vs Dhunbaijee and another.
115-86—Bomonjee and H—Rustomjee Framjee Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

88-86—Hore, C and B—T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and another—Little, S, F and N, and Winter and B.
428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th April, as compared with the statement of the 10th April:—

	April 10. Rs.	April 17. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,70,670	42 24,250
do. do. at Branches	19,99,184	15,30,695
Other Deposits	1,92,57,846	1,87,66,593
Post Bills	11,708	13,472
Cash Credits undrawn	3,62,000	3,76,520
	3,88 04,403	3,74,11,530
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	29,89, 33	30,13,426
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,46,588	20,14,229
Loans, on Security of do.	33,02,810	34,37,084
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,253	2,545
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,65,52,853	1,64,23,006
Stamps	24,243	29,281
Dead Stock Rs. 5,76,930; Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,11,930	3,11,930
Bullion	9,139	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	11,62,079	7,11,232
Cash and Currency Notes	1,23,97,480	1,1 ,68,747
	388,01,408	3,74,11,531

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d, per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrbuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

Pelletier.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD.
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & CO — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE PUREST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

9f Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
STABLE REQUISITES.

WATERPROOF
Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE,
(Waterproof.)

EBONITE
WATERPROOF BLACKING,
For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE
For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING,
(Waterproof.)

SOLD BY ALL SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS OF 1 & 2 ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE LONDON

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size...	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	135
	Gold Highest Quality	300

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fortifiising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, to invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was entirely untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufactur r—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORU
are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,
as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER-WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVER WORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.
IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided,
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. J. Lyall and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co. Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, RS. 35 CASH.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite

TRADE MARK
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY
TREACHER & COMP.Y
(LIMITED)
BOMBAY AND POONA

with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	55	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," as above	„	35	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit	„	31	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	„	27	0

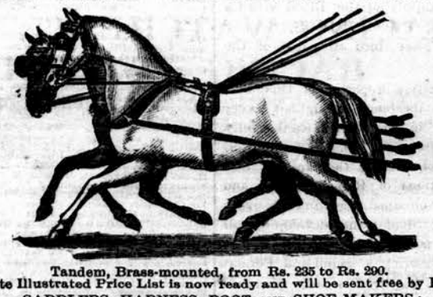
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

DOUBLE do. from Rs. 250 to Rs. 290.

Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. } { P. GRANT AND SON.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

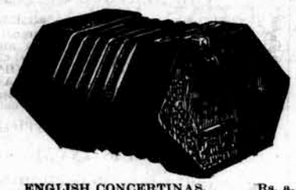
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.



S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	Rs.	a.
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—		
No. 1.—Mahogany Instrument, in black Case (cheap), but well made	50	0
No. 2.—Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed, *i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling, in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument	100	0
No. 4.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, Keys bushed metal studs (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box; an excellent Instrument	120	0
No. 5.—Walnut Instrument, with steel vibrators, brass corners—In Walnut Case	200	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55	0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS, Rs. 12, 20 and 25 to Rs. 75.

PICCOLO BANJOS, each Rs. 5, 10, 12, 25 and 40.

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

			Rs.	a.
14 inches in diameter			12	0
12	do.		9	0
11	do.		6	0
9	do.	with tacked head	3	0
9	do.	electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VIOLINS, PICCOLOS, FLAGEOLETS, WIGS, BONES, CASTAGNETS, TRIANGLES, CONCERTINAS, &c., &c., and every requisite for Negro Troupes.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India

Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, S.W.

This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

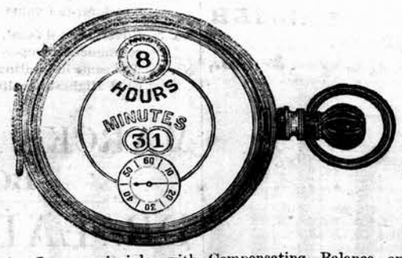
THE

NEW PATENT KEYLESS LEVER "HANDLESS" AUTOMATIC TIMEKEEPER.

This is a new form of Watch, which automatically records the time in plain figures on its dial, and is entirely without hands, excepting one for the seconds dial. We have introduced it into India, now about 18 months, and it is steadily gaining ground in popular favour. The method of registering the time on the dial is remarkable both for its simplicity and its effectiveness, being, indeed, much easier to understand than the old way.

Please to glance at the illustration below:—

The 8 in the small upper circle represents the hour, and the 31 the minutes; time, 31 minutes past 8 o'clock.



At the instant the 32nd minute is reached the 1 changes into 2, and so with all the figures as the time advances.

The movement is on the Lever principle with Compensating Balance, and is highly finished; we strongly recommend the Watch as an accurate Timekeeper.

As it shows the time according to the system adopted in all Railway Time-tables, it is without any doubt the most perfect "Railway Watch" yet introduced to public notice.

In 18-carat Gold Case, Crystal Face	Rs.	225
In 14-carat Gold Case, Crystal Face	„	180
In solid Silver Case, Crystal Face	„	90
In solid Silver Case, Hunter	„	100
In solid Silver Case, Cut Hunter	„	105

We caution our readers against purchasing inferior productions of this remarkable Watch. Following our rule, we keep only those of Superior First Class Quality, and each Watch is accurately tested and timed by us personally prior to its delivery.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

In Ordinary to His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES, ELECTRO-PLATERS, ENGRAVERS, BRONZISTS.

RAMPART ROW (next door to the National Bank), BOMBAY.

April 19, 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOTE:

BUSINESS IS NOW CONDUCTED PERSONALLY BY

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p. m.

BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,

including the supply of Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

PATENT TRAMWAY PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS AND ROLLING STOCK.

First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,

LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

Catalogues, Prices, and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World,

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig — TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"In a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS, 1878-

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* (enclosing each bottle), and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Poer Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

HIGH CASTE ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES,

CONSISTING of first-class Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways and Ponies, are now arriving by every Mail Steamer, and may be inspected at our Stables, 33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S

PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.